

Apollo-13 Spacecraft Slightly Off Course; Must Shift Flight Path or Will Miss Earth



New Problems Beset Astronauts, But NASA Remains Optimistic

By Thomas O'Toole

HOUSTON, April 15 (WP).—The Apollo-13 spacecraft was reported today to be slightly off course; it must make a path correction or it will miss the earth by about 100 miles and shoot out in a long elliptical orbit into space.

The astronauts, working to stay alive on short supplies of essential oxygen, water and electric power aboard the spacecraft, would not survive until the capsule returned to the vicinity of the earth.

However, officials at the Manned Space Center emphasized that the chances of making the correction by firing the main engine of the lunar module were "excellent."

The firing is scheduled at 0443 Thursday. It will consist of a 15-second burn with the engine of the lunar module.

For added protection the astronauts were ordered to make the burn manually with flight commander James Lovell doing the firing.

The burn will result in reducing the speed by seven and one-half feet per second—equivalent to five miles an hour.

If the burn were successful, space officials said, it would put the maimed moonship right in the middle of the earth-re-entry corridor. If it failed, they said there was plenty of fuel and of time—until 1713 GMT Thursday—for a second attempt.

The lunar module engine needed for the course correction has worked perfectly so far. However, before Monday's emergency, the engine which was designed to burn only once to carry the lunar module to the moon's surface, had never been stopped and restarted in space.

If the lunar module engine should fail, the astronauts could use the small control jets on the side of either the lunar module or of the command module to aim the spacecraft into the re-entry corridor.

The space agency had no explanation for the spacecraft's deviation from its "free return" trajectory, which was supposed to have brought it back to earth without course corrections.

A mission control spokesman said flight planners had timed the maneuver to coincide with the bursting of a pressure-relief disc in a super-cold helium tank aboard the lunar module.

The pressure in the tank was rising and normally would have been vented, but flight controllers did not want it to vent because it would cause an unpredictable change in the Apollo's course.

By letting the disc burst, the gas from the tank will be dissipated in a way that will have less chance of throwing the spacecraft off course. And by firing the course correction burn at the same time, planners hoped to eliminate any effects of vibration from the rupturing of the disc.

The Apollo crew reported still another problem—a flashing battery alarm. Mission control

diagnosed the trouble as possibly an overheating battery. The battery was turned off.

The battery affected is one of four in the descent stage of the lunar module. Space officials said the descent stage systems—which include the lunar landing engine to be used for the next course correction maneuver—could still operate on three batteries only.

There are another two batteries in the ascent stage of the lunar module, and three large reserve batteries in the command module.

Mission control said later it had determined that the battery warning light in the space-

craft was triggered by a sensor problem. When the warning signal was triggered, the battery was shut off while ground controllers looked into the matter.

When the battery was put back on the line, the warning light went on again.

Controllers told the astronauts to leave it booked up. They also were told that the spacecraft will no longer have any way of indicating malfunctioning batteries. However, mission control said the problem could be watched from the ground.

Despite the need for a course change, National Aeronautics and Space Administration officials continued to express increased optimism as the spacecraft sped toward the earth with the astronauts hoarding essential supplies aboard.

Flight director Eugene Kranz said: "I think the spacecraft is in excellent shape, and I think it's fully capable of getting the crew back. I feel we are much better off than we were last night as far as consumables and everything is concerned. We have a better margin to work with and we have more flexibility."

However, space agency officials emphasized that the dangers remained since there is no margin for further malfunctions or for error.

In addition, meteorologists said that it is possible that a tropical storm now 500 miles away might be in the recovery area by Friday.

Meanwhile, the astronauts, reportedly in good spirits, were as inactive as possible to further conserve water and power. They rested except for about one hour this morning.

During that time, mission control radioed up instructions for setting hundreds of switches in the command ship, placing them in proper order for re-entry and splashdown.

The target time for splashdown is 1804 GMT, but space agency officials said that it might be somewhat later if the storm forces a shift in landing site.

Tuesday night, the astronauts fired the lunar landing craft engine for four minutes and 24 seconds to increase the speed of the ship by about 500 miles per hour.

Swinging around the moon in their crippled spacecraft, astronauts (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6).

JURY-RIG LIFE SAVER—Officials in Mission Control at Houston inspect a makeshift air freshener devised by flight controllers for the Apollo-13 astronauts to put together from materials aboard the spacecraft. The device, lengthens the time available to prevent a build-up of suffocating carbon dioxide in the spacecraft.

HOUSTON, April 15 (UPI).—The Apollo-13 astronauts used tape, a plastic bag and a piece of cardboard to jury-rig a device to remove carbon dioxide from their cramped spacecraft and help bring them safely home.

The carbon dioxide problem, resulted from the explosion Monday night that knocked out power to the command module, shutting down fans which blow the cabin oxygen across 16 lithium hydroxide canisters to purify it of carbon dioxide.

Capt. James A. Lovell Jr., Fred W. Haise Jr. and John L. Swigert Jr. switched to the environmental control system of the lunar landing module. The oxygen supply from the lunar ship saved their lives.

Tape, Plastic Bag, Cardboard May Save Lives of the Crew

For use only during the day, two of the astronauts had planned to spend on the moon. It has two canisters of lithium hydroxide through which the cabin air is pumped.

Mission controllers reported last night that the lunar craft's canisters, supporting three men instead of two and even with the minimum of carbon dioxide allowed in the cabin, would last 44 hours—not long enough for the spacecraft to reach home.

To avoid possible suffocation

or carbon dioxide poisoning, project officials needed to devise a way to make use of the lithium hydroxide canisters in the command ship. They gave the job to two astronauts at the space center, Anthony English and Jack Louisa.

Their answer was not complicated. They took one end of a flexible hose from a spacesuit and taped it to the top of one of the 16 command module lithium hydroxide canisters, which is about the size of a household toaster. They put a stiff cardboard cover page from

a flight manual around the mouth of the hose to keep it from getting clogged.

Then they taped a plastic bag used to slow biological isolation experiments—no longer needed since the astronauts never made their moonwalk—around the hose and all but the bottom of the container.

The other end of the hose runs through an air pump and into the cabin. The pump draws the cabin air through the lithium hydroxide box to purify it and blows the "scrubbed" air out the other end. The astronauts were radioed instructions for rigging such a device to each of the two spacecraft loops in the lunar module, using one to purify landing craft air and the other to clean the command module air.

Hundreds of Bodies in the Mekong Raise Fear of Cambodia Massacre

NEAK LIEUNG, Cambodia, April 5 (AP).—Hundreds of bodies of executed Vietnamese floated down the Mekong River this morning, many of them with their hands tied behind their backs.

It appeared to be the greatest mass killing yet disclosed in Cambodia.

A police official at this ferry crossing 35 miles southeast of Phnom Penh said he had counted 30 bodies during the morning, till the bodies came, and could see stretching for more than a mile up the river until they disappeared behind a bend.

There were some women among the slain, but very few. Most were men clad only in black shorts. One group of eight bodies, including a woman, floated by all tied together.

Silent Cambodians on the banks and even police said they had no idea where the bodies came from.

Most were shot. They may have been killed by Cambodians, as happened in at least two towns in the past ten days.

At least 73 Vietnamese rounded up for security checks were killed, Prasut last Friday, and evidence available points to Cambodian soldiers as the killers. On Saturday another seven, at least, were shot by Cambodian troops east south of Kampong Trabek. Four bodies were counted in the river there.

Vietnamese villages have been burned in many locations. Cambodian troops have said the Vietnamese fled with the Viet Cong. There are an estimated 800,000

Vietnamese living in this kingdom of seven million people. About 200,000 live in the capital, Phnom Penh, where they have strong influence on the economy through ownership of retail stores, restaurants and trading houses.

Saigon Asks Probe—SAIGON, April 15 (AP).—South Vietnam is asking Cambodia to permit a "people's delegation" to enter the country and investigate accounts of killing and other mistreatment of Vietnamese nationals.

The South Vietnamese government news agency said today that members of several charitable agencies had met to form the delegation "to visit and comfort the Vietnamese nationals and get first-hand knowledge, as well as to study suggestions for practical assistance to them."

The minimal hope for the Vienna SALT talks is an agreement to curb the rival inventories of intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs). The more hopeful want to curb the multiple warheads now soon to be mounted on the rockets and the rival anti-missile defense systems.

The initial phase of SALT, held at Helsinki from Nov. 17 to Dec. 22 last year, was "exploratory in nature," as the chief American delegate, Gerard C. Smith, put it in his arrival remarks yesterday. Here in Vienna, he added, "we begin the negotiations."

When a spokesman asked Mr. Smith when he would put an American proposal on the table, he replied, "in a reasonable time." The proposal, he added, would include "some definite things." That was the end of the questioning.

Soviet chief delegate Vladimir S. Semynov, who arrived by train from Moscow a few hours earlier than Mr. Smith, said that "the complexity of the task we are facing" was "evident." He said he

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SALT Talks Open Today In Vienna

By Chalmers M. Roberts

VIENNA, April 15 (WP).—The United States and the Soviet Union were ready today to open the substantive phase of the strategic arms limitation talks tomorrow in this city, the site of so many history-making conferences.

But the attention of the delegates, like that of the citizens of Vienna, was very much on the fate of Apollo-13, a symbol of the space age which reflects the arms control problem at the SALT talks. The rocket which put men into space also is the device that can rain death on millions.

The Vienna SALT talks is an agreement to curb the rival inventories of intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs). The more hopeful want to curb the multiple warheads now soon to be mounted on the rockets and the rival anti-missile defense systems.

Opponents of the Greek regime hope the council's action will further arouse public opinion against it. Among them also hope that the Greek authorities may be dissuaded from taking harsh measures against dissidents.

The delegations that voted for the resolution were those of Austria, Britain, Turkey, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands, Malta, Luxembourg, Italy, Ireland, Iceland, West Germany, Denmark and Belgium.

The resolution called on Athens to abolish immediately torture and other ill-treatment of prisoners, to release immediately persons detained under administrative order and to restore, without delay,

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Recovery Is Tricky, But Aides Are Confident

ABOARD THE USS IWO JIMA, April 15 (UPI).—Tropical storm Helen should diminish into a tropical depression by Friday and be 150 miles from the Apollo-13 splashdown area, 500 miles south-southeast of Samoa, Navy meteorologists said today.

R. B. Otis, the meteorologist aboard the prime recovery ship, said the storm was "weak and unorganized" and it should be downgraded to a "tropical depression" by the time the astronauts splash down Friday.

Lt. Otis forecast high scattered clouds, ten miles visibility, winds from the northeast at 17 miles an hour, four-foot seas and scattered showers in up to

Recovery Is Tricky, But Aides Are Confident

20 percent of the recovery area. He said the tropical depression should be 150 miles west-northwest of the target point at splashdown.

Recovery Practiced—Capt. Leland E. Kirkemo, commanding officer of the Iwo Jima, said the ship would have no trouble handling recovery operations in winds up to 14 miles an hour. He said the aircraft carrier and its helicopter recovery crews practiced last month in winds that strong.

The Iwo Jima was remaining within 100 miles of Samoa until late tonight when Rear Adm. Donald C. Davis, commander of recovery forces in the Pacific,

was to arrive aboard ship by helicopter.

The ship will then head for the splashdown area 500 miles south-southeast of Samoa. Space agency officials on board expressed confidence that if the astronauts enter the earth's atmosphere, the landing will go normally. "It looks good," said Rip Kirby, assistant space agency recovery team leader.

In Houston early today space officials outlined the plan worked out for the return to earth of Apollo-13.

The spacecraft now consists of three pieces, only one of which, the command ship, will come back to earth intact.

The lunar module must remain attached until the last possible moment to supply oxygen and electrical power. The service module must be discarded so that it will not get in the way of either the command ship or the moon lander.

Preliminary plans for the re-entry call for dumping the service module first and then, shortly before hitting the earth's atmosphere, to discard the lunar module.

The moon lander rocket thruster system will be used to move the command ship away from the service module.

Plans are being made for the astronauts to look at the service module as it moves away and possibly photograph it. This may help determine what caused the explosion which disabled the spacecraft.

The astronauts will ride the command ship through the atmosphere to the planned splashdown area at 1804 GMT Friday, some 45 minutes later than earlier estimated by the space agency.

The aircraft carrier Iwo Jima will be waiting to pick the astronauts up after splashdown. A helicopter will carry them to Samoa, and the astronauts will spend the night on that island.

The next day, Saturday, they will board an Air Force transport and be flown to Ellington Air Force Base near the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston.

Kosygin Offers Aid in Rescue Effort

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, April 15 (NYT).—Premier Alexei N. Kosygin today offered all possible Soviet help to rescue the Apollo-13 astronauts.

Tass, the official Soviet press agency, announced that Mr. Kosygin had offered the assistance in a message to President Nixon. The agency also reported that two Soviet merchant ships had been ordered to sail to the expected splashdown area in the Pacific Ocean.

[Apollo-13's return to earth is now progressing so well that there will be no need for assistance from other nations, White House spokesman Ron Ziegler

said today, Reuters reported in Washington.

"The President deeply appreciates the standing offers of assistance and feels they are outstanding examples of international cooperation," he said.

"We follow with concern the flight of the spacecraft Apollo-13, which is in an emergency condition," Mr. Kosygin's message said.

"I would like to inform you that the Soviet government has ordered the civilian and military authorities of the Soviet Union to use, in case of necessity, all means to help rescue the American astronauts."

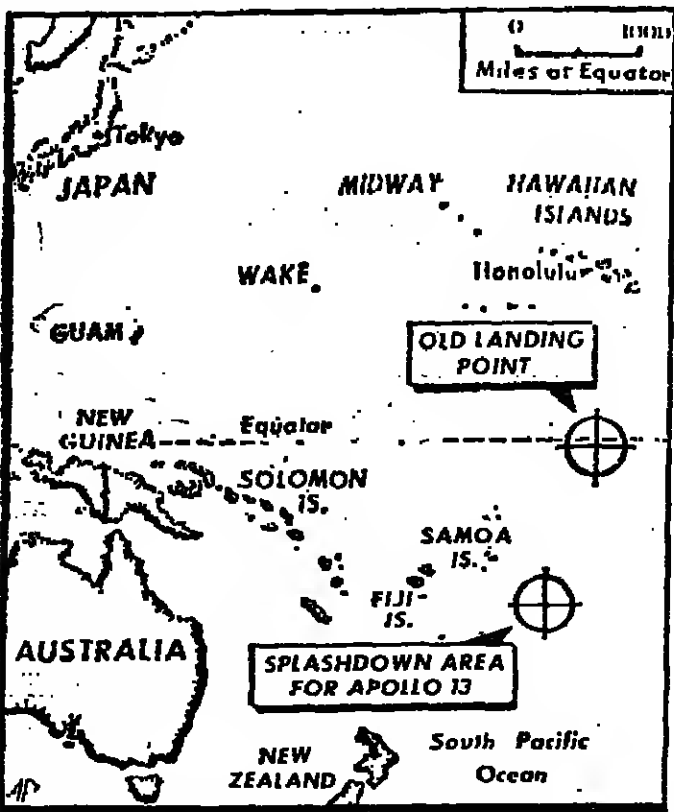
"On behalf of the Soviet government," the message said, "I

wish to express to you the hope that the courageous astronauts Lovell, Swigert and Haise return safely to the earth."

Tass said the diesel ships Akademik Rykachev and Novopoltak had been ordered to change their courses in the Pacific and head for the area of the expected splashdown.

The Rykachev is named for Mikhail A. Rykachev, a Russian meteorologist who made a number of balloon flights in the 19th century while doing research on the properties of the atmosphere. The Novopoltak is named for a Soviet city.

The Rykachev was reportedly near the Fiji Islands bound for (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



RECOVERY AREA—New splashdown area for aborted Apollo-13 mission is about 800 miles northeast of New Zealand at 21 degrees, 39 minutes south and 165 degrees west. Landing is expected at 1800 GMT Friday.

Kosygin Offers 'All Means' To Assist Rescue Operation

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New Zealand with a cargo of wool. The Novopodolsk was bound for Australia with a cargo that included machinery. Its precise location was not disclosed.

During the Apollo-13 crisis, Muscovites have been eager, even anxious, for news about the flight and the safety of the crew. Many Russians have been relying on foreign radio broadcasts for information. Persons with shortwave radios have received numerous phone calls from friends seeking news.

Soviet news media have given the flight minimal coverage. This morning's edition of Izvestia, the government newspaper, carried the text of Mr. Kosygin's message to President Nixon and a two-paragraph report that the spacecraft had flown around the moon and was headed back toward the earth.

British Ships

SINGAPORE, April 15 (Reuters)—Six ships of the British Far East Fleet sailed from here today to the Apollo-13's secondary splashdown area in the Indian Ocean.

The ships are being rushed there in case the Apollo-13, due to splash down in the southwest Pacific on Friday, has to be re-routed.

They are the frigates Phoebe and Nubian, the service ship Vidal, the tankers Empress and Tideslow and the supply vessel Tarbatness.

The Phoebe and Nubian have radar which could pinpoint the capsule's position after re-entering the earth's atmosphere. They also have air-traffic control capability which would enable them to coordinate search and rescue operations.

Several of the ships are carrying doctors and helicopters and the Tarbatness is equipped with a helicopter pad and has a heavy derrick capable of lifting

ing the Apollo capsule from the water.

The ship's departure from Singapore follows British Prime Minister Harold Wilson's message to President Nixon that "our forces throughout the world are at your disposal should you feel that they can help in any recovery operation."

Two more frigates are heading to an Atlantic Ocean point south of Rio de Janeiro just in case the splashdown occurs there, though a spokesman said this was only an outside possibility.

Another offer of aid came from the Italian Defense Ministry. Italian armed forces are to be ready to give any help needed should the Apollo splash down in the Mediterranean. Yesterday, France volunteered its aid.

Uruguay said its naval units patrolling the south Atlantic would aid in rescue if the craft should land in that area.

Chile has alerted its ships in the Pacific to give aid in the recovery if it is needed.

South African naval and air units have been placed on alert to give assistance should the Apollo land anywhere in the South African region.

The New Zealand Navy said it was standing by to make a dash to aid in the recovery.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has asked Australia's Parkes Radio Telescope to aid in picking up messages from the spacecraft.

The telescope has three times the capacity of NASA's 85-foot-diameter dish near Canberra. The Australian station may be the only one capable of picking up messages during maneuvers to set the correct course for earth.

Israel's maritime fruit carriers, six in the Pacific and four in the Atlantic, were alerted to stand by.

Prayers Said Throughout The World

At Vatican, Ball Park And Wailing Wall

VATICAN CITY, April 15 (AP)—Pope Paul VI said today that he shared "the universal trepidation" surrounding the fate of America's Apollo-13 astronauts.

"We cannot forget at this moment the lot of the astronauts of Apollo-13," he told a general audience in St. Peter's Basilica. About 10,000 Romans and tourists were present.

"We hope that at least their lives can be saved," the 72-year-old pontiff added.

"We understand the bitterness of the promoters of this venture and of the scientists behind it."

Prolonged applause greeted the Pope's remarks.

This morning Pope Paul offered a special prayer during his mass for the safe return of astronauts Capt. James A. Lovell Jr., Fred W. Haise Jr. and John L. Swigert Jr.

Pope Paul has been an avid follower of space exploits. He has received U.S. astronauts in private audience, including the men from the first moon landing, Neil A. Armstrong, Edwin Aldrin and Michael Collins.

At Wailing Wall

JERUSALEM, April 15 (AP)—Special prayers for the safe return of the Apollo-13 astronauts were offered today at the Wailing Wall, Judaism's holiest shrine.

About 100 Israelis and tourists who were visiting the wall in the Arab sector of the city participated in the service.

At Ball Game

HOUSTON, April 15 (UPI)—A crowd of about 10,000 at the Los Angeles-Houston baseball game in the Astro dome rose for a minute of silent prayer last night for the safe return of the astronauts.

A signal was flashed on the giant scoreboard: "Ladies and gentlemen, please rise for a minute of silent prayer for the safe return of our Apollo-13 astronauts."

World Church Council

GENEVA, April 15 (AP)—Eugene Carson Blake, American general secretary of the World Council of Churches, said in a statement from the council, which includes more than 200 Anglican, Protestant and Orthodox churches in more than 80 countries: "The world holds its breath."

The astronauts' "safe return" for which we all hope and pray, will be a sign of our common determination to keep technology at the service of man, both in our successes and failures," he said.

Arab Reaction

BEIRUT, April 15 (AP)—Arab news media, including radios and newspapers, persistently hostile to the United States, joined in expressing hopes for the safe return of Apollo-13 astronauts.

Beirut's Arab nationalist daily Al-Anwar, a regular critic of the United States, carried a drawing of a praying world extending its arms to space.



CLOSE QUARTERS—Astronaut Fred W. Haise in lunar module simulator during rehearsal for Apollo-13 flight.

'Go for the Burn'

Following are excerpts from conversations between the Apollo-13 astronauts in their lunar lander, Aquarius, and Mission Control in Houston, as recorded by The New York Times and Associated Press:

HOUSTON: 79 hours 17 minutes. Flight director Gene Kraft now going around the room for go-to go status from each member of his team. We're go for the burn. Apollo-13 now 5,039 nautical miles away from the moon, traveling at speed of 4,616 feet per second. Aquarius, Houston, over.

AQUARIUS: Go ahead, Houston.

HOUSTON: Jim, you are go for the burn. Go for the burn.

AQUARIUS: I got it, Gene, go for the burn.

HOUSTON: 8:39 p.m. EST—One minute away now from scheduled time of ignition.

AQUARIUS: Roger.

HOUSTON: Apollo-13 now 5,426 nautical miles out from the moon traveling at a speed of 4,562 feet per second. Less than 30 seconds away. Engine is on standing by. Ground confirms ignition.

AQUARIUS: All burning 40 percent.

HOUSTON: Copilot attitude looks good at this point.

AQUARIUS: Roger.

HOUSTON: Aquarius, Houston, you're looking good.

AQUARIUS: Roger.

HOUSTON: One minute now into the burn. IPS is looking good. Two minutes into the burn, Aquarius, you are looking good at two minutes. Still looking good.

AQUARIUS: Two minutes. Roger.

HOUSTON: Velocity building up. Our display shows we've gained 481 feet per second at this time. Reports indicate all systems are looking good. Coming up on three minutes into the burn. Aquarius, you're go at three minutes.

AQUARIUS: Aquarius, Roger.

HOUSTON: The on-board display shows less than a minute to go in the burn now. Coming up on four minutes into the burn—don't forget the descent rate went off—10 seconds to go.

AQUARIUS: Shut down. That was Comdr. Jim Lovell reporting shut down. The engine is off. We're at 79 hours 33 minutes into the flight.

HOUSTON: Okay Aquarius, we're working on what's going to happen next. In the meantime, we'd like to take some high-powered stuff off the line.

AQUARIUS: I can't roll the way I want to... I really don't know what the combination is... all right, I now have pitch and yaw, pitch and roll going into the designated amounts...

HOUSTON: Stand by a minute... the pitch is the important thing.

AQUARIUS: Okay, it's coming down... well, I guess I better eat something. Hey, look at this... jelly beans.

HOUSTON: By the way, Aquarius, we see the results now from the Apollo-13 seismometer. Looks like your booster just hit the moon and it's rocking it a little bit, over.

AQUARIUS: Well, at least something worked on this flight.

HOUSTON: Okay, just some info. We're working up a procedure for you to command module lithium hydroxide canisters to connect to your hoses, the outlet hoses in the lunar module, so as time passes in the mission you can continue scrubbing the LEM atmosphere.

AQUARIUS: We better start working on that modification right now.

HOUSTON: Yes. We wish we could send you a kit and it would be kind of like putting a model airplane together or something. As it turns out this contraption will look like a mail box when you get it all put together.

AQUARIUS: Just for your information, Houston, during just prior to going around the moon, we saw a lot of debris that was floating by us. Debris of one rather large piece. Sort of looked like the wrapping off a time of some sort. It still is with us.

HOUSTON: Roger.

AQUARIUS: Even after our free return midcourse yesterday.

HOUSTON: Okay, we copy that.

AQUARIUS: Well, willy-nilly, I can't stop that. To roll either way won't do it.

AQUARIUS: Are you reading 1640, Houston?

HOUSTON: Roger, we're reading it.

AQUARIUS: Will proceed. Here's our residuals.

HOUSTON: Roger, very small.

HOUSTON: Apollo control; 79 hours 33 minutes, 5,707 nautical miles out from the moon at this time. I say that was a good burn.

AQUARIUS: Roger. Now we want to power down as soon as possible.

HOUSTON: Rog. Understand.

AQUARIUS: Suggest maybe that you just read off the circuit-breakers you wanted to power down as you did yesterday for us.

HOUSTON: O.K. We have a procedure ready to send up to you here in about two minutes. Let us know when you're all ready to take it.

AQUARIUS: O.K. Houston. Be better to write this on a blank page, Vance, or can we use some portion of the power-down list there in the contingency book that already exists?

HOUSTON: Stand by. Slight delay here, Jim. It'll be a couple of minutes before we read that up to you and we're looking at the contingency checklist power-down and that's on Page 5. You might be getting that out while we get all ready to give it to you.

HOUSTON: 79 hours 37 minutes into the flight. Okay, make that power five in the contingency check list, Fred. And let's see in the middle part of the page it starts emergency power-down and we'll mark that up. We're 79 hours 37 minutes into the flight. Guidance reported that the burn duration was literally right on the money.

AQUARIUS: Power five, emergency power down.

HOUSTON: But hold off on it because we might have to start FTO up again here, and that's the point that's being resolved right at the moment, so stand by.

AQUARIUS: Okay.

HOUSTON: The term FTO is: Passive Thermal Control, it's barbecue mode which has been used on previous flights. There's discussion in the control center now as to whether or not we should continue in that mode during the coast phase-in. We're 79 hours 39 minutes into the flight and continuing to monitor. This is Apollo Control Houston.

HOUSTON: Apollo Control, Houston, 79 hours 40 minutes into the mission. We show Apollo-13 at 6,003 nautical miles out from the moon at this time, traveling at a speed of 4,980 feet per second.

Spacecraft Is Slightly Off Course

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nauts James A. Lovell Jr., Fred W. Haise Jr. and John L. Swigert Jr. fired up the engine on their lunar landing craft Aquarius at 9:40 p.m. EST to hasten their return to earth and to place them on a path to the Pacific, where a Navy recovery fleet awaits their arrival.

"Aquarius, you're looking good," astronaut Vance Brand radioed Apollo-13 from Houston's Manned Spacecraft Center. "You're go at three minutes."

A minute later, Capt. Lovell reported shutdown of the engine. It had fired a full four minutes and increased their speed by almost 1,000 miles an hour. In moments, the spacecraft had accelerated to a point where it was more than 7,000 miles from the moon and moving toward earth at a speed of almost 4,000 miles an hour. While nobody could forecast their chances of making it back to earth safe and sound, Capt. Lovell, Mr. Haise and Mr. Swigert were behaving like men bent on beating the odds.

The odds against them came from the fact that they were still forced to fly with the two-man landing craft, Aquarius, after the command craft, Odyssey, lost power and oxygen Monday night.

The question facing the crew and the manned space program was whether the landing craft's electricity and oxygen would be enough to keep the crew alive until Friday morning, when they were due to re-enter the earth's atmosphere.

"It's the most critical situation we've faced so far in the manned space flight program in flight," flight director Glynn Lunney said again Wednesday. "We're a long way from home and we have a plan for carrying out the rest of the mission, but there's going to be no relaxation at all as far as that goes, from now until splash."

There were some fears Tuesday night that the spacecraft might be heading up completely, as ground officials maintained their outward calm and dismissed this as pure speculation.

This new alarm was raised when gas and bits of material—including a four-inch-square silvery piece of metal—were spotted floating past the windows of the lunar module, on the nose of the main ship.

A stream of vapor was also seen escaping from the service module.

"Nobody knows down here if it's the service module breaking up," a Houston spokesman said. "But even if it was, it wouldn't matter. It's not important anyway. They could jettison the module now. They are only maintaining it to improve stability."

Mr. Haise reported another complication Wednesday night. He said he heard a strange thudding noise in the landing craft's lower bay and saw debris drifting up from it.

"I just heard a little thump down in the descent stage and saw a few snowflakes coming up from that way," Mr. Haise told mission control. "It looked like they came from immediately down that way."

Mission control checked and replied nothing appeared to be wrong. But the "snowflakes" kept drifting up for several minutes, Mr. Haise said. Houston promised to keep a close eye on instrument readings radiated from the craft in an effort to solve the new mystery.

Despite their difficulties, the crew seemed in good spirits. Capt. Lovell observed that when they flew from behind the moon they passed right by the moon's Smith Sea. A little later, Mr. Brand told Capt. Lovell that Apollo-13's third-stage rocket engine had crashed into the moon 120 miles from the module left on the moon by the Apollo-12 crew. Part of Apollo-12's flight plan.

Rocking the Moon

"It looks like your booster hit the moon and is rocking it a little bit," Mr. Brand said.

"Well," Capt. Lovell replied, "at least something worked on this flight."

The crew had shut down everything in the command craft but its alarm system and was managing to work, live, sleep, eat and breathe by keeping the tunnel between the two spacecraft open to circulate the landing craft's oxygen into the command craft.

Though the crew never once sounded desperate or even frantic, the crewmen were very much aware of their plight.

"Joe," Capt. Lovell radioed down to astronaut Joseph Kerwin at the Manned Spacecraft Center once Wednesday. "I'm afraid this is going to be the last moon mission for a long time."

The astronauts must fly almost the entire distance to earth on whatever fuel, oxygen, water and electricity they can extract from their landing craft.

"The command craft isn't totally useless," said an engineer for North American Rockwell, the builder. "But it has less than seven pounds of oxygen on board, less than 100 pounds of water and three electric batteries that we want to save for re-entry into the earth's atmosphere."

The landing craft has a little over 50 pounds of oxygen left aboard, about 500 ampere-hours

of power and about 300 pounds of water.

While engineers felt they had enough oxygen and electricity aboard to get the crew home, they were worried about a possible water shortage in the linked Apollo-13 spacecraft—not drinking water, but coolant water that has to be recirculated enough to keep from either freezing or evaporating.

"Our most critical concern now is the water," said flight director Gerald Griffin late Wednesday. "We have to power down tonight to minimum levels, to keep all our electronics as cool as possible."

The second most serious concern is the electricity aboard the landing craft, or lunar module (LEM), which was built only to land two men on the moon, keep them there a day and a half and get them back to the larger command module in orbit around the moon.

Of less concern is the oxygen supply aboard the landing craft, which carries enough in its

descent stage alone to keep the three crew members alive for most of the trip.

The worry here is that something might happen to cut off the landing craft's flow of oxygen before it reaches the vicinity of the earth.

The final critical concern is the crew's supply of lithium hydroxide canisters to scrub their atmosphere clean of the exhaled carbon dioxide.

The landing craft Aquarius does not have enough of them canisters to keep the crew's air clean all the way to earth, so a procedure was worked out Wednesday to have the crew connect their oxygen lines to lithium hydroxide canisters inside the command craft.

NASA officials emphasize that the men can be brought safely home to earth, so long as nothing else goes wrong.

"Barring unforeseen failure," said NASA administrator Thomas O. Paine Wednesday, "we have margins that should ensure a safe return to earth."



FIRST AND NEXT—Astronaut Alan B. Shepard Jr., first man in space for the United States, in 1961 sub-orbital flight, monitors Apollo-13 reports. He has been designated commander of Apollo-14 flight scheduled for fall.

Astronaut Clan Keeps Families Fully Informed

(Continued from Page 1)

At every crucial point since the Apollo-13 accident an astronaut has been on hand to explain the technical aspects of each maneuver and translate the talk between the ground and the spacecraft which comes over the aquatic boxes installed in their homes.

Both of the wives received telephone calls from President Nixon yesterday afternoon, to express "my and the nation's concern."

There have been prayer services and communions and a momentary fluster over the flag. When the wife of James A. Lovell saw her house on television last night, she realized she'd forgotten to put up the flag, and a teen-aged friend of her daughter, Barbara, hastily ran it up.

The astronauts' children, with the exception of 4-year-old Jeffrey Lovell, stayed home from school yesterday, but Barbara Lovell, 15, attended classes today.

The Lovells and family of Fred W. Haise Jr. were prepared for the crash of curiosity that followed the accident.

This is Capt. Lovell's fourth space flight, more than any other man, and Mrs. Lovell said before the flight she was "self-

ishly delighted" that Apollo-13 was to be his last.

The astronauts live near each other in the suburban housing developments near the space center and they not only share their problems—chief of which they believe is retaining their privacy—they share ways of dealing with them.

Mrs. Lovell and Mrs. Haise announced their confidence in their husbands and those who direct and support them from the ground and then said they would have no further comment until after splashdown.

Bachelor's Family

In contrast, bachelor Jack Swigert's family had no real experience, even second-hand, with the intense interest that abruptly focused on them. Protocol officers—who screen calls and inquiries—had been available from the beginning for the Lovells and Haises.

Someone had to be flown in the curve home, Dr. and Mrs. J. Leonard Swigert.

The morning after the accident, Dr. Swigert admitted they were "stunned and worried." Breaking the curtain of calm and confidence that is always presented by those close to the astronauts, his wife said, "You might say it (the calm) is cracking up a little."

10 Years Away: Space Tug To Go To Aid of Astronauts

(Continued from Page 1)

HOUSTON, April 15 (Reuters)—The space agency has disclosed plans for a rescue launch that could race through the heavens and pick up stranded astronauts. It won't be ready, however, for at least ten years.

Preliminary ideas for the launch—a huge, multi-purpose vehicle which the agency calls a space tug—were outlined at a news briefing before the Apollo mishap.

As presently envisaged, the space tug could fly to the moon, land there and rescue any astronauts in trouble.

Its other functions would include placing satellites in earth orbit and serving them, assembling space bases, hunting other space vehicles into higher or lower orbit, and transporting crews and cargo between space vehicles.

Unlike the proposed space shuttle, a reusable, two-stage craft for relaying crew and cargo from earth into orbit, the space tug would not be able to re-enter earth's atmosphere.

Crew of Four

Matron Kitchens, from the Advanced Missions Program office of the Manned Spacecraft Center here, told reporters that at this stage it was proposed the space tug would have a crew of four.

It would have three or four sections, or modules. For a moon-landing mission it would

weigh up to 100,000 pounds compared with 35,000 pounds for the present lunar lander.

The tug would also have 1,000 cubic feet of crew space compared with 250 cubic feet of today's moon-landers and 70 cubic feet on the Apollo command spacecrafts. It would carry at least one "rover" vehicle for traversing the lunar surface.

Mr. Kitchens said he could give no idea of its likely cost.

WEATHER

give no idea of its likely cost.

WEATHER

	C	F	
AMSTERDAM	9	48	Overcast
ANKARA	30	85	Cloudy
ANTWERP	20	68	Partly cloudy
BARCELONA	20	68	Partly cloudy
BERLIN	7	45	Cloudy
BOMBAY	17	63	Partly cloudy
BRAZILIA	9	48	Overcast
BUDAPEST	9	48	Very cloudy
CAIRO	20	70	Partly cloudy
CANBERRA	12	54	Partly cloudy
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Partly cloudy
COSTA D' SOL	12	54	Partly cloudy
DUBLIN	12	54	Overcast
EDINBURGH	12	54	Overcast
FLORENCE	10	51	Partly cloudy
HAMBURG	9	48	Cloudy
GENEVA	9	48	Partly cloudy
HELSINKI	4	39	Partly cloudy
ISTANBUL	13	55	Showers
LA PALMA	21	70	Partly cloudy
LONDON	12	54	Partly cloudy
MADRID	20	72	Rain
MILAN	17	63	Sunny
MONTREAL	12	55	Sunny
MOSCOW	5	41	Cloudy
MUNICH	8	46	Partly cloudy
NEW YORK	5	41	Sunny
NICE	17	63	Sunny
OSLO	8	47	Overcast
PARIS	12	55	Sunny
PRAGUE	6	43	Very cloudy
ROME	17	63	Partly cloudy
SOFA	2	28	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	1	34	Overcast
TEL AVIV	22	72	Partly cloudy
TUNIS	17	63	Cloudy
VENICE	10	50	Very cloudy
VIENNA	9	48	Cloudy
WARSAW	7	45	Partly cloudy
WILMINGTON	12	54	Partly cloudy
ZURICH	9	48	Partly cloudy

(U.S.) Current temperatures

News Analysis

New Supreme Court Nominee, Burger Have Much in Common

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, April 15 (UPI).—President Nixon's third choice for associate justice of the Supreme Court was undoubtedly Chief Justice Warren E. Burger's first choice. Judge Harry A. Blackmun, whose nomination to the Supreme Court was announced yesterday, is an old and close friend of the Chief Justice's and was known to have his strong support for the position. The two men have so much in common by background and judicial philosophy that it seems logical that if the new nominee is confirmed by the Senate, they will often see things the same way on the Supreme Court.

In his first term on the high court, Mr. Burger has dissented frequently—particularly when the majority extended criminal suspects' rights—but so far, no bloc of justices has begun to form around the new Chief Justice's views.

Judge Blackmun's judicial record suggests that with this and perhaps future Supreme Court nominations President Nixon could lay the groundwork for a mildly conservative, law enforcement-oriented "Burger majority" on the high court.

On the basis of some of his most significant opinions as a lower federal-court judge, Judge Blackmun appears strikingly like Chief Justice Burger in judicial philosophy. They seem most alike in their reluctance to follow the Warren Court's lead in expanding the rights of criminal defendants.

Judge Blackmun's written opinions are scholarly, thorough and cautious. They are unlikely to be criticized for excessive brevity, as Judge Carswell's were. In 1967, Blackmun wrote a 26-page opinion upholding the death penalty imposed against Duane Earl Pope, the former football star who killed three basketball players during a Kansas basketball game in 1957. The Supreme Court vacated the ruling in a one-paragraph decision.

Among lawyers, Judge Blackmun is known for his expert opinions on taxation. His opinions and his votes on cases of broader public interest stamp him as a moderate on civil rights and civil liberties issues, though more conservative on criminal suspects' constitutional claims.

Although several of his better-known rulings have been reversed by the Supreme Court, his opinions did not indicate a die-hard resistance to the Warren Court's liberal trends so much as a feeling that if the law is to be changed by judges' decision, those judges should be sitting on the Supreme Court.

In one of his best-known decisions, Judge Blackmun rejected the claims of an interracial couple from St. Louis who asked that an almost-forgotten 1866 civil rights law be used to block real-estate developers from refusing to sell them a house. But he stated that "it would not be too surprising if the Supreme Court one day" were to uphold their contention.

The Supreme Court did, overturning the ruling in a landmark decision that breathed new life into the 1866 statute.

Pushes Integration
Unlike Judge Carswell and Judge Clement F. Haynsworth Jr., whom President Nixon first nominated for the seat, Judge Blackmun has consistently ordered Southern school officials to move forward with desegregation measures, even when there was no precise precedent for this from the Supreme Court.

Several weeks ago, he disapproved a lower court ruling that permitted continuation of "racially identifiable and completely black" elementary schools in a rural community.

Earlier, he had ordered an Arkansas school system to rehire some black teachers who had been dismissed as unqualified after an all-black school was closed. He also joined in a unanimous Eighth Circuit ruling that building-trade unions in St. Louis must take affirmative steps to bring more Negroes into building jobs.

Judge Blackmun was a member of a three-judge federal district panel that ordered the secretary of state of Minnesota to place the Communist party on the election ballot in 1968. He joined in an opinion in that case that expressed strong doubts about the constitutionality of the Communist Control Act of 1954.

A strong due to the new nominee's judicial philosophy seems to be contained in his opinion in the case of William T. Maxwell, an Arkansas Negro who is facing execution for raping a white woman. Maxwell's assertion that the death penalty for rape discriminates against Negroes and that present methods of imposing death sentences permit juries to discriminate in ordering executions forms the basis of a major test case that has delayed the execution of more than 500 death row inmates across the country.

Judge Blackmun analyzed each



Judge Harry A. Blackmun

Ford Presses For Removal Of Douglas

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP).—House Republican leader Gerald R. Ford of Michigan continued setting the stage for a possible impeachment move against U.S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas today, charging that Justice Douglas may have had long-time ties with gambling and underworld figures.

Rep. Ford's attack on Justice Douglas, drafted for presentation to the House, covers a wide range of the 71-year-old justice's activities, including his voting record on the court, his off-the-bench writings and his relationships with Las Vegas figure Albert Parvin and possibly with Mr. Parvin's associates.

Justice Douglas's dealings with Mr. Parvin began in 1950, when he aided in setting up the Albert Parvin Foundation and became a director and later its president at \$12,000 a year. Justice Douglas resigned from the post last May.

Parvin's Associates
Rep. Ford charges that Mr. Parvin has long been connected with underworld figures, the associations dating back as far as 1946, when he was hired by Bugs Siegel to decorate the Flamingo Hotel, a Las Vegas gambling palace.

Mr. Parvin later purchased a large share of El Rancho, another Las Vegas gambling enterprise, and according to Rep. Ford, eventually teamed up with William Israel (Doc Pick Willie) Alderman to run the Flamingo.

In 1960 the Parvin group decided to sell the Flamingo and began casting about for buyers. It was disclosed last year that Miami-based gangster Meyer Lansky introduced the Parvin group to a Miami hotelman who bought the Las Vegas enterprise.

With his share of the proceeds of the sale, Mr. Parvin funded his foundation, set up with Justice Douglas's aid. Lansky was paid \$200,000 as a finder's fee. Justice Douglas has denied any knowledge of Lansky's involvement.

Rep. Ford questions the propriety of Justice Douglas's aid to Mr. Parvin on the ground that it constituted giving legal advice while he was on the Supreme Court.

House Unit Cuts Approval To Build Third A-Carrier

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP).—Authority to construct a third nuclear aircraft carrier was cut out of the administration's \$20.3 billion military procurement request yesterday by the House Armed Services Committee.

The action would delay initial construction of the carrier at least a year. It also would free \$135 million for diversion to Navy ship modernization, which has been given top priority by Committee Chairman L. Mendel Rivers, D., S.C.

Rep. Rivers reportedly expects to divert \$435 million from various sections of the request to add to the Navy's request for \$3.5 billion for ships, missiles, planes and other hardware.

Senate Votes Money Curb On Campaigns

Would Limit Amounts Spent on Radio, TV

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, April 15 (UPI).—The Senate voted on sharp partisan lines yesterday to limit substantially the amount of money candidates for federal offices can spend to promote themselves on television and radio. The vote was 50 to 35.

The legislation, which Republicans claimed would enhance the re-election chances of Democratic incumbent congressmen, would permit candidates to spend no more than the equivalent of seven cents per vote cast in the preceding election on TV and radio advertising. Other types of campaign expenses are not affected by the Senate bill.

The bill also repeals the "equal time" requirement of the Federal Communications Act, thus permitting networks to offer broadcast time to major party and "significant" third-party candidates without being forced to give fringe parties equal treatment.

If enacted by the House and strictly enforced, the bill would mean that spending for television and radio in the 1972 presidential election, for example, might be just about half what it was in 1968.

There were 73 million votes cast in 1968 for president. At seven cents a vote, the Senate bill's formula would limit the 1972 spending to about \$5.1 million for each candidate. It has been estimated that the Democratic ticket spent about \$5 million on television in 1968 and the Republican ticket more than \$12 million, although the totals may have been much higher.

Under another provision of the Senate bill, the candidate's television dollar would stretch further in terms of air time, however. The section requires stations to sell political time at the low-unit cost commercial sponsors enjoy because of their long-term contracts. So in some sections, the political candidate would pay from 35 to 50 percent less for air time than he has before.

The bill and the debate were loaded with partisan overtones and the Republican leadership lined up firmly against the amendment that limits television expenditures. The Republican party, both nationally and in Congress, is well-heeled financially and is prepared to outspend Democrats by a wide margin in this fall's elections. The Democratic National Committee, in debt and its congressional campaign kitty is much smaller than the Republicans'.

Chief Admits IRS Supplied 9 Tax Returns to Nixon Aide

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, April 15 (UPI).—The House aide Clark R. Mollenhoff has been supplied with nine tax returns of nine citizens since September under precedents going back to the Kennedy administration, the commissioner of Internal Revenue acknowledged yesterday.

Randolph W. Thrower told the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue.

House Backs A \$4.1 Billion Education Bill

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, April 15 (UPI).—The House passed a \$4.1 billion education appropriation bill yesterday after defeating efforts to add money or to delete language designed to slow school desegregation.

Half-hearted efforts to add \$191 million were in marked contrast to last year's performance when the school lobby pulled a major upset by adding nearly \$1 billion in school aid during House debate. This suggested that school supporters were better satisfied with the larger amounts voted by the Appropriations Committee this year, or didn't want to provoke another presidential veto. A veto had tied up this year's money bill until last month when the fiscal year was eight months gone.

3 Amendments Were Set
Supporters of more school aid had planned to offer three separate amendments—\$40 million more for aid to federally impacted areas, a \$92 million increase for colleges and \$19 million more for libraries.

But they were knocked out on parliamentary technicalities when sponsors waited too long to offer the impacted aid and college amendments. Once the clerk begins reading a new section of the bill the previous section is closed to amendment.

At the end, school supporters made a final effort, putting their three amendments into a \$191 million package. This lost and the bill was passed and sent to the Senate by a vote vote.

It was the first time in memory that efforts to add popular impacted area aid funds were defeated. They probably would have been approved if considered as a separate amendment. They may still be increased by the Senate. The \$80 million for schools crowded by children of federal workers and the \$92 million extra for college aid would have raised both programs to this year's levels.



CONFRONTATION—Police bar the way to anti-war protesters at the gates of the United Aircraft Corp. in Hartford, Conn., where a stockholders' meeting was being held. A group, "The Anti-Aircraft Conspiracy," wants company to halt war production.

Taxes for War Protested In Moratorium Day in U.S.

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP).—A Service had a double mission. Some of the signs they carried were anti-war, and others said: "Pull rights for high school students now."

About 500 New Yorkers started the day's activities with a Battery Park rally, then marched to the IRS office, where about 800 others joined them.

Large color posters carried by the marchers depicted President Nixon in a colonial uniform and Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew in a clown suit.

A speaker urged the crowd to withhold part of their federal income tax payments to protest against military spending. He said he was withholding one-third of his own payments.

The letter said the bombing was aimed at "the power line to the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory and the University of California—major source of research for America's (sic) war in Southeast Asia."

Rev. John Boyles, Protestant chaplain at Bryn Mawr, Haverford and Swarthmore Colleges in Pennsylvania, reported that several hundred college and high school students are fasting as their observance of Moratorium Day and planned to give the money they would have spent on food to a "moratorium peace fund."

High school students who joined a protest march at the New York City office of the Internal Revenue

U.S. Tightens Customs Routine In Drug Search

WASHINGTON, April 15 (UPI).—Overseas visitors entering the United States have been warned to expect longer delays for customs searches as the Nixon administration cracks down on narcotics smuggling.

Customs Commissioner Myles J. Ambrose said this summer's travelers—foreigners and returning U.S. citizens—will be searched more thoroughly than in the past.

"The law-abiding traveler will be as he has always been, inconvenienced by our search for smugglers," Mr. Ambrose told the Society of American Travel Writers yesterday.

He said the problem of narcotics entering the U.S. through East Coast ports and increased illicit drug use had forced the Customs Bureau to yield quick processing to enforcement priorities.

Mr. Ambrose said his bureau was attempting to publicize its stricter enforcement efforts through a booklet called "Customs Hints for Non-Residents," printed in seven languages—Chinese, English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, and Spanish.

Tunney Daughter Held

CHESTER, England, April 15 (UPI).—A judge ordered Mrs. Joan Tunney Wilkinson, 30, daughter of Gene Tunney, held in custody in connection with the open-air collection of evidence to support her charge that she murdered her husband.

The right-wing Rome daily *Il Tempo* said that Mr. Agnew was misinformed but blamed this on the agitation of Communist groups in Italian universities for the last three years.

Rightists Back Agnew
A group of right-wing students issued a statement saying that they fully approved of Mr. Agnew's remarks.

Those remarks, delivered to a group of right-wing students, issued a statement saying that they fully approved of Mr. Agnew's remarks.

Tate Witness Ordered Held for Murder Trial
LOS ANGELES, April 15 (AP).—Statements from Susan Atkins, 31, made to a county grand jury are sufficient to hold her for trial, California Superior Court Judge Malcolm M. Lucas has ruled.

Miss Atkins, one of six defendants, was indicted in connection with the killing of actress Sharon Tate and four guests at Miss Tate's Bel Air estate last Aug. 9 and the killing of market chain owner Leno Labianca and his wife the next night.

Two Panthers Jailed After Court Scuffle

NEW HAVEN, April 15 (UPI).—Two national Black Panther party leaders, David Hilliard and Emory Douglas, were jailed for six months for contempt after a courtroom scuffle with deputy sheriffs here yesterday.

The two, accompanied by the French author Jean Genet, were watching pretrial hearings for four other Panthers when the scuffle broke out, apparently after Hilliard, the Panther chief of staff, tried to talk to one of the defendants.

Douglas tried to intervene, and both were wrestled from the gallery in the back of the small, heavily guarded courtroom to the bench by at least four deputy sheriffs and uniformed state troopers, who rushed in from outside. A trooper handcuffed the two Panther leaders together.

Mr. Genet, a short, bald man wearing old clothes, stood in the rear of the courtroom, speaking angrily in French. After asking their names and where they were from, Superior Court Judge Harold M. Mulvey sentenced the two Panthers to six months for "contempt of court committed in the presence of the court." None of the participants in the scuffle involving Hilliard appeared to be hurt.

Highest-Ranking Panther

Hilliard was the highest-ranking Panther official not behind bars or in exile. He was scheduled to be tried in California in June on charges of threatening the life of President Nixon. Douglas is the party's minister of culture.

As the scuffle broke out, Hilliard was holding several sheets of yellow paper containing a note smuggled from the jailed national party chairman, Bobby C. Seale, one of the other defendants in the kidnapping case here.

Preliminary hearings, for Seale, who was not in court today, are scheduled to begin Monday.

Charles R. Garry, lawyer for Hilliard in the California case, and for Seale here, was in court during the incident, but was not allowed to intervene. Judge Mulvey ordered Seale's note sealed and impounded.

The proceedings here involve four of the 14 Panthers originally accused in the death last May of another Panther, Alex Rackley, of New York City.

More Air Controllers Return, But 80,000 Teamsters Are Out

WASHINGTON, April 15 (UPI).—The Federal Aviation Administration reported that more air controllers returned to work today, with Kansas City and Minneapolis the only remaining trouble spots. The FAA said 610 controllers were absent yesterday at 21 major control centers, compared with a high of 1,487 on March 30 and 911 on Monday.

"It looks good," an FAA spokesman said.

33 Percent Out in K.C.
The Kansas City control center appeared to be the major holdout in the national back-to-work trend, with 38 percent of its controllers reported absent on the day shift today. In Minneapolis, 25 percent of the day shift controllers were absent.

Chicago was the only other control center with more than 10 percent absenteeism—15 percent. But in New York, which had been the worst trouble spot of the 22-day-old walkout, only 9 percent were absent. Normal absenteeism at control centers is about 4 percent.

Most of the controllers are returning to work under a compromise worked out by a Cleveland judge, which is being copied by other judges across the country. Under the plan, an independent panel of doctors is set up to examine controllers who claim to be sick.

Meanwhile, in the wildest truck drivers' strike, about 80,000 were off the job from California to the East Coast. Thousands of industrial workers were out of work because of parts shortages and other strike-related problems.

Officials of the Gates Rubber Co. announced in Denver that more than 4,000 employees in Colorado, Illinois and Kentucky will be laid off Sunday because of the strike. They said the shutdown will be necessary even if the strike ends before Sunday because of a severe shortage of raw materials.

Los Angeles Teachers Out
In Los Angeles and Minneapolis, teachers remained off the job to press demands for higher salaries and smaller classes. But they returned to work in Butte, Mont., ending a year-day walkout over contract language on hiring administrators.

In New York, a mediation official said contract talks between the city's three major newspapers and ten unions "have reached a critical state." The assessment came after swift rejection by printers of a new publishers' offer to all of the unions.

The new offer would have provided a 34.79 percent increase in wages plus benefits over a three-year contract period.

In Massachusetts, editorial workers of the Boston Record American accepted management's original contract offer, ending a three-day strike. No details were announced.

U.S. Protests To Canada Over Arctic

WASHINGTON, April 15 (UPI).—The United States formally protested yesterday a Canadian move to establish jurisdiction over international waters in the Arctic Ocean north of Canada.

The protest came in a diplomatic note handed to the Canadian Ambassador, Marcel Cadieux, by the Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, U. Alexis Johnson.

A spokesman for the Canadian Embassy here said his government was studying the note and would have no immediate reaction.

The note was understood to have contained a detailed and forthright statement of the American position. Canadian and American sources, however, said that it did not include warnings of reprisals. Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau in the Canadian Parliament on April 8 that would proclaim Canadian jurisdiction over the Arctic waters within 115 statute miles of Canadian territory.

The purpose was to give Canada control over possible pollution from oil explorers and tankers. Fears of such pollution arose in September when the U.S. supertanker Manhattan made her first crossing from the Atlantic through the Northwest Passage to the Arctic. American and Canadian sources said that the note followed the same theme that the State Department spokesman, Robert J. McCloskey, expressed on April 9.

Mr. McCloskey said that "the United States does not recognize any exercise of coastal state jurisdiction over our vessels on the high seas."

He also said the United States "does not recognize the right of any state unilaterally to establish a territorial sea of more than three miles or exercise more limited jurisdiction in any area beyond 12 miles."

Ray Asks Retrial, Charging Pressure
MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 15 (UPI).—Lawyers for James Earl Ray—convicted assassin of civil rights leader the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.—have appealed for a retrial, asserting Ray's former attorneys had pressured him into pleading guilty.

Lawyers J.B. Stoner and Richard Ryan filed the appeal Monday in Shelby County Criminal Court here, based on charges that Ray's former attorneys—Arthur Hanes and Percy Foreman—had a conflict of interest because they had signed contracts for sharing profits with the author on a forthcoming book and film about the case.

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Sisco Visit Protested

U.S. Embassy, USIS Library In Jordan Attacked by Mobs

AMMAN, April 15 (UPI)—About 12,000 Jordanians stormed U.S. government buildings here today, ripped down the American flag, smashed windows, set fire to cars and burned down a two-story library.

The demonstration flared when a planned peaceful protest against the forthcoming visit by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco got out of hand.

The only known injury was to a Palestinian guerrilla, who was accidentally shot in the head in the melee. He was in serious condition at a hospital.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said that he had no information whether Mr. Sisco would cancel his visit because of the demonstrations. Mr. Sisco planned to visit Jordan Friday.

More protests seen

Political sources said that there would almost certainly be further street protests if Mr. Sisco visited Amman.

The riots erupted after a protest march, mainly by girl students, to the U.S. Embassy in a quiet residential quarter of Amman.

Witnesses said that the students became enraged when embassy staff members behind barred windows began taking photographs of the demonstrators. The mob surged forward and stormed the buildings.

Some demonstrators climbed over the six-foot embassy wall and ripped down the American flag. They raised the green and black Palestinian flag in its place.

Others set fire to embassy cars in the compound. Three cars and a station wagon went up in flames. Demonstrators also hurled stones at the embassy, smashing windows.

Meanwhile, other demonstrations were breaking out in various parts of the city. A police source estimated that 12,000 protesters were involved.

Building destroyed

About 4,000 to 5,000 besieged a tall apartment and office building in downtown Amman. This building houses the offices of the U.S. Information Service.

The mobs smashed down doors to get into the building and set the USIS library afire. The flames raged for two hours.

Firemen succeeded in confining the fire to the two floors of the USIS offices. A bank on the ground floor was damaged by water. USIS sources estimated that about 35,000 books were destroyed.

Tonight, the United Command for Palestinian Guerrillas in Jordan called for a general strike Friday in protest of Mr. Sisco's visit.

Sisco Confers With Officials In Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, April 15 (UPI)—Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco conferred here today with Foreign Minister Abba Eban, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and Lt. Gen. Haim Bar-Lev, chief of staff of the Israeli Army.

An official Israeli statement on the talks said only that both sides explained their positions and the problem of bringing peace to the Middle East.

Tonight, Mr. Sisco was the guest of honor at an official dinner given by Mr. Eban.

Meanwhile, an American Embassy source said that there were no plans to present to Israel Mr. Sisco's visit to Jordan despite violent anti-American riots in Amman.

Suharto to Visit U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—President Nixon announced today that the president of Indonesia, Gen. Suharto, will make a state visit to Washington May 26-27.

Israeli Aides Feel Goldman Mised Them on Nasser Talks

By James Feron

JERUSALEM, April 15 (UPI)—Israeli government officials contended today that Nahum Goldman misled them in his reported offer to meet with Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Highly placed Israeli say further investigation has indicated that Mr. Goldman, president of the World Jewish Congress, had misrepresented one of Mr. Nasser's conditions.

For one thing, they say, he was told in Paris, where the initial contacts took place, that Mr. Nasser wanted the talks kept secret. Mr. Goldman had said the Egyptian leader specifically warned that this issue might not be kept secret.

The Israelis also say that Mr. Goldman was invited to present an Israeli peace plan when he came to Cairo.

A source close to Premier Golda Meir has stated that she was especially wary of Mr. Goldman's readiness on points vital to Israel's security.

She was said to have felt that

Israel Jets Raid Targets in Three Sectors of Suez

TEL AVIV, April 15 (UPI)—The Israeli Air Force kept up its pounding of Egypt today. Israeli jets struck military targets along the central sector of the Suez Canal and at Zafarana on the western shore of the Gulf of Suez, a military spokesman said.

All Israeli planes returned safely from the 75-minute strikes, which began at 2:30 p.m. local time, he said. Tonight targets in the southern sector were attacked for an hour.

Israeli troops and Arab guerrillas traded small-arms fire across the Yarmuk River today. The river forms part of the Israel-Jordan frontier.

An Israeli spokesman said one soldier was wounded in the exchanges near El Hammata, at the southern edge of the Golan Heights, which Israel captured from Syria in the 1967 war.



Swedish Premier Olof Palme at his press conference.

Sweden Bases Its Bid to Join EEC on French View of NATO

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, April 15.—Swedish Premier Olof Palme said today that French withdrawal from the integrated NATO command played a major role in Sweden's decision to seek negotiations with the Common Market.

He said this political orientation of the Common Market had now changed enough to make it conceivable that a neutral country could become a member.

"There was a time," the 43-year-old prime minister told the press following two days of discussions with French leaders, "when it was said that the Common Market was the economic branch of NATO. It was also said that there was no place for neutral countries in the community."

He said that during that time it was impossible for Sweden to envisage joining the market.

"The French decision to leave the NATO integrated command changed a lot," he said. "The Common Market is no longer the economic division of NATO."

Not Left Out

He also indicated that Sweden did not like the idea of the Common Market growing to include Denmark and Norway and leaving Sweden as the only Scandinavian nation on the outside.

Europe's youngest prime minister came under a barrage of questions from the press on Swedish policy and he indicated that Sweden has softened little of its criticism of U.S. policy in Vietnam and the Greek military regime.

Asked if Sweden did not sometimes seem to be "moralizing," Mr. Palme replied that it was not moralizing for a democratic and neutral country to speak out against "injustices" and to defend the rights of small nations.

"We were among the first coun-

Dane Bids U.S. Press Greece on Liberalization

WASHINGTON, April 15 (UPI)—Danish Prime Minister Hilmar Baunsgaard called on the United States today to exert its influence to bring about a more democratic government in Greece.

He told a news conference at the Danish Embassy that there is "a risk that the Greek problem can become a key problem of Europe."

Mr. Baunsgaard, on a two-day visit to Washington, also endorsed the West German government's talks with the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany. "We recognize with interest and sympathy the efforts to normalize relations with Eastern Europe and East Germany," he said.

Mr. Baunsgaard said Denmark is closely following the SALT development in Vienna between the United States and the Soviet Union.

He also stressed that a military balance in Europe must be maintained to insure security in Europe. His government notes with satisfaction "the American assurances that the U.S. commitment remains essentially the same."

On the question of "burden sharing" for the cost of maintaining U.S. forces in Europe, he underlined that NATO members should be ready to discuss the question. But he viewed it primarily as a problem to be discussed between the United States and West Germany.

New Accord Reported for U.S., Spain

Emphasis Will Be On Non-Military Aid

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, April 15 (NYT)—The United States is expected to announce a new agreement with Spain, emphasizing scientific, educational and economic aid to Spain, instead of large-scale military support as in the past, under a new agreement on military bases reportedly ready for signing late next month.

Administration officials said yesterday that the fundamentals of a new five-year agreement covering a series of air, naval and communications installations in Spain were agreed upon this week during talks here between State Department officials and Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo of Spain.

If the complex details are worked out in time, officials said, the document may be signed when Secretary of State William P. Rogers visits Madrid late in May after attending the session of the Ministerial Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Rome.

Mr. Lopez Bravo, who left Washington last night for New York on his way to Spain, conferred Monday with Mr. Rogers. Yesterday he met with U. Alexis Johnson, under-secretary of state for political affairs, who has been in charge of the negotiations here, and with Robert E. Finch, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans.

Substantial Progress Made

In Madrid today, Mr. Lopez Bravo said the United States and Spain have made substantial progress in negotiating a treaty of friendship and co-operation. Government sources said such a treaty would provide for the continued presence of American bases in Spain, United Press International reported.

The original agreement on bases provided for voluminous deliveries of U.S. military equipment to Spain as well as economic loans. Negotiations last year for a new agreement—the old one expired in September, 1968—broke down over the Spanish insistence on modern arms which cost an estimated \$1 billion over a five-year period.

When talks resumed this spring, however, Spain astonished American negotiators by switching its demands to the field of scientific, educational, social and economic aid.

Under the new agreement it is not a treaty and does not commit the United States to the defense of Spain—the United States will continue operating on a joint basis with Spain in the sub-atomic field at Rota, air bases near Madrid and Saragossa and a series of lesser installations. The air base at Moron near Seville is being deactivated.

Fire Is Put Out On British Liner With 550 Aboard

LONDON, April 15 (Reuters)—Prompt action by fire-fighters aboard the 18,500-ton British passenger ship Akarua averted a mid-Atlantic disaster today.

The Akarua, carrying 416 passengers and 124 crewmen from London to Sydney, sent an SOS call early today reporting that a fire had broken out in the ship's engine room.

Four hours later, the U.S. Coast Guard reported that it had received a signal saying that the fire had been extinguished.

French Deputies Flee Bomb Scare

PARIS, April 15 (Reuters)—A bomb scare sent members of the French National Assembly scurrying out of the chamber in the middle of an education debate today.

The debate was interrupted for 25 minutes while police searched the chamber for explosives after an anonymous telephone call that a bomb had been planted in the building. Police said they found nothing.

The interruption came when the acting speaker suddenly announced that because of an incident beyond his control the session would be suspended for 20 minutes.

Six Are Charged In Makarios Case

NICOSIA, Cyprus, April 15 (UPI)—Police charged six Greek Cypriots today with attempting to kill President Makarios and overthrow the government.

A Nicosia court surrounded by armed police, ordered the defendants—three of them policemen—held for a hearing Tuesday.

The charges, including one of preparation for war, also named ex-Interior Minister Polykarpos Georgiadis, who was assassinated March 15.

Gummen shot down President Makarios' helicopter on March 15 as it rose above the rooftops of the presidential palace to take him to a Sunday-morning church service. He escaped unhurt, but his pilot was shot in the stomach.

Greek Arms Aid Studied by U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 15 (UPI)—The United States has under "current consideration" the possibility of resuming full military aid to Greece, the State Department said yesterday.

Department spokesman Robert McCloskey said that the U.S. Ambassador to Greece, Henry J. Tesch, had sent to Washington several reports assessing the situation in Greece.

Mr. McCloskey said that he would not look for a U.S. government decision this week but that the matter of resuming full military aid "is the subject of current consideration."

Caucasians to Visit France

BUENOS AIRES, April 15 (AP)—Rensselaer President Nicolas Cauasoun will visit France from June 15 to 18 at the invitation of French President Georges Pompidou, the news agency Agencefr reported today.

15 Countries Say Greece Used Torture

Resolution Demands Rights Restoration

(Continued from Page 1)

human or degrading treatment or freedoms in Greece."

It charged that the regime had violated provisions of the convention forbidding "torture or... inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment" and affirming "the right to liberty and security of person" and other civil liberties.

Drafted by the European Commission of Human Rights last year, the report says torture and ill treatment of prisoners was an "administrative practice" officially tolerated by the Greek regime.

The report says the commission heard allegations of torture or ill treatment of more than 300 former detainees. It examined 30 of the cases to "some substantial degree" and concluded that in 11 of them "torture or ill treatment has been established" and that in 17 others there was other evidence corroborating the complaint.

The report concluded that contrary to the contentions of the present Greek authorities, there had been no danger of a Communist takeover when they seized power in 1967.

Theodorakis Critiques

Further criticism of the Junta was given separately today by the Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis, who was released from detention yesterday and flew to Paris.

The message from Mr. Theodorakis, who wrote the music for the film "Zorba the Greek," was read at another press conference staged by Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, the French editor-politician.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber did not elaborate on his recent charges that the Central Intelligence Agency and the U.S. armed forces are real masters of Greece, but he criticized the Pompidou regime for letting voting for the report condemning torture.

Athens: "Wasting Their Time"

ATHENS, April 15 (Reuters)—Greek Foreign Minister Panayotis Pipinelis said here today that the Council of Europe was wasting its time trying to force Greece to return to the "political chaos" prevailing here prior to the April, 1967, revolution.

Obituaries

Marquess of Milford Haven Dies in London Rail Station

LONDON, April 15 (Reuters)—The Marquess of Milford Haven, 50, best man at Queen Elizabeth's wedding to Prince Philip in 1947, collapsed and died last night at London's Liverpool Street Station.

Born David Michael Mountbatten, he became the 11th Marquess of Milford Haven in 1938 on the death of his father.

His line dates back to Duke Ydulf in the sixth century, and according to Burke's Peerage his family is a branch of one of the oldest traceable families in Christendom. Among his forebears was Harry "Hotspur," immortalized by Shakespeare in Henry IV, Part One.

A great-great-grandson of Queen Victoria, a cousin of both Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip, and a nephew of Earl Mountbatten of Burma, the marquess had a distinguished war record.

In 1942, he received the Distinguished Service Cross for valor. As a Royal Navy Lieutenant, he took the destroyer Kandahar through a minefield to the rescue of the cruiser Neptune. He was made an officer of the Order of the British Empire for this act.

After he retired from the Royal Navy, he became one of Britain's most eligible bachelors and at one time was rumored engaged to Princess Margaret.

In 1950, he married a New York divorcee, Rosamund Dalglish Simpson. The marriage was dissolved four years later. In 1960 he married a 22-year-old heiress, Janet Bryce, of Hamilton, Bermuda.

His 12-year-old son, George Ivor Louis, Earl of Medina, was succeeded to the title. He has one other son. The marquess, in the 1950s, went to America to sell British radiators and said: "It was a bit like selling refrigerators to the Eskimos." However, he returned to Britain with orders for 100,000 radiators.

A message announcing his death was sent from Buckingham Palace last night to Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip, who are on a royal visit to Australia.

Julio de Quintal Calheiros

LISBON, April 15 (AP)—Julio de Quintal Calheiros, 71, the third Count of Ovilha and one of Portugal's leading industrialists, financiers and bankers, died here today after a prolonged illness.

The nobleman, owner of the Banco de Credito and the Borges and Truao Bank, held various interests in the tire-manufacturing

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COURVOISIER

The Brandy of Nobles

Parrot's Beak

Saigon, Cambodian Troops Reported in Joint Operation

SAIGON, April 15 (AP)—Cambodian and South Vietnamese troops smashed a North Vietnamese camp inside Cambodia south of Highway 1 in the first reported joint operation of the two forces, officials said today.

Nixon Postpones Vietnam Report Till Next Week

WASHINGTON, April 15 (UPI)—President Nixon today postponed until the first of next week tomorrow night's scheduled report to the nation on Vietnam.

Press secretary Ron Ziegler said the President doesn't want to pre-empt television time while there is a concentration on the safe return of Apollo-13.

Mr. Nixon canceled an appearance tonight before a meeting of Republican leaders in Washington. "He wants to continue to follow the progress of Apollo-13," Mr. Ziegler said.

Red Rockets Hit Saigon For 3d Day

SAIGON, April 15 (UPI)—Vietnam guerrillas fired long-range rockets into Saigon today in the second shelling of the capital in three days, military spokesmen said.

At least three rockets hit the city, striking two buildings and missing another, police said. At least two persons were injured. The Communists fired four rockets into Saigon today, killing four persons and wounding 41.

Support Base Hit

Today's assaults were launched against a U.S. 11th Airborne division support base three miles from the Cambodian border. The base, about 70 miles northwest of Saigon, was hit by two rockets. The Communists pumped mortar rounds, rockets and rocket-grenades into the base before attacking. The base was hit by two rockets. The base was hit by two rockets. The base was hit by two rockets.

Hanoi Forces Capture Two Laos Positions

VIETNAMESE, Laos, April 15 (UPI)—North Vietnamese troops have captured two government positions in northern Laos and are keeping up their sporadic shelling of the former U.S. supply base at Sam Thong, military sources said today.

North Vietnamese troops described as in a "fairly large" concentration were a mile and a half west of Sam Thong, the sources said. The town is 80 miles north of Vientiane.

Delayed reports indicated that government forces lost a position southwest of the mountain top airstrip of Tam Thong, northeast of Sam Thong, Monday.

The North Vietnamese also captured a government position 65 miles northeast of Sam Thong along the Highway 7 supply route leading out of North Vietnam, the sources said. U.S. jets have been making heavy air strikes against the road.

Cosmos-333 Launched MOSCOW, April 15 (AP)—The Soviet Union today launched No. 333 in its series of unmanned Cosmos satellites, Tass reported.

Strapped from the ten-pound laymore-type mine sprayed the tree near the quarters and smashed many windows in the three-story building where 563 GIs live.

On the coast, Communist forces launched their second attack in two days on a U.S. 101st Airborne division position near the old imperial capital of Hue, 90 miles northwest of Saigon. One American was killed and eight wounded, Communist casualties were unknown.

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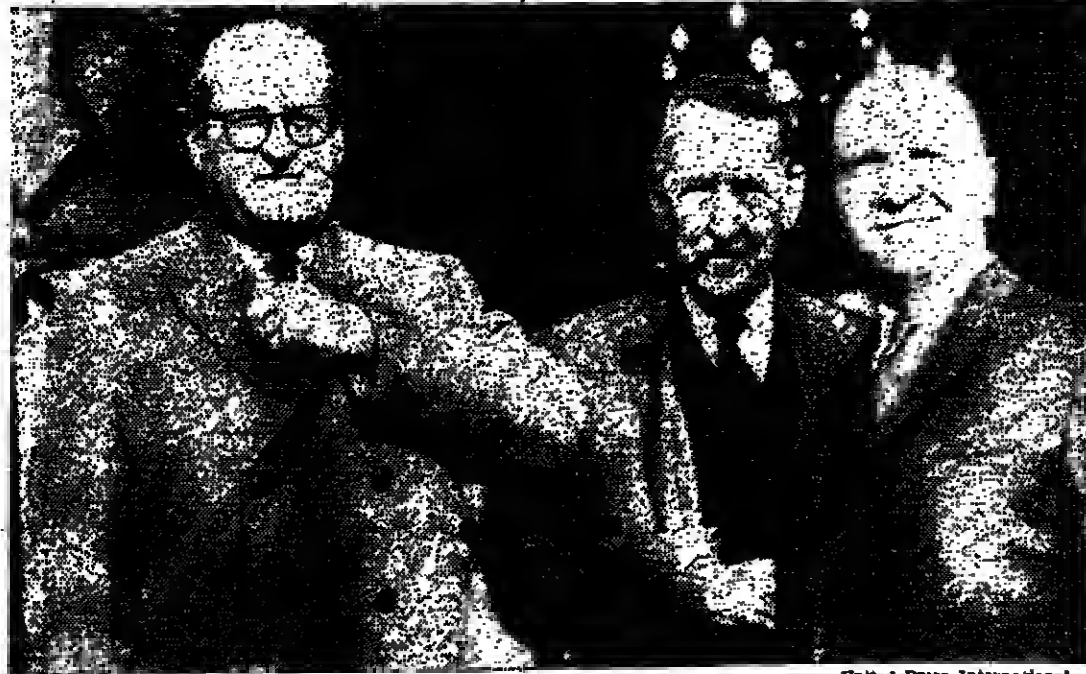
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SALT CONFEREES—Gerard C. Smith (left), chief U.S. disarmament negotiator, leaving Soviet Embassy in Vienna yesterday after seeing Russian delegation head Vladimir S. Semynov (right). At center is Llewellyn Thompson, member of U.S. delegation.

U.S. Supports East Policy, Brandt Says

By Lawrence Fellows

BONN, April 15 (NYT)—Chancellor Willy Brandt said today that he had the "understanding, support and trust" of the U.S. government in his continuing efforts to improve relations with the Communist countries of Eastern Europe.

Speaking before the Bundestag, the chancellor took only ten minutes to give his report on his talks with President Nixon in Washington last week. It was one of the briefest statements he has made to the chamber since taking office.

Mr. Brandt said that anyone suggesting that he had gone to Washington to get a "green light" for his Eastern European policy was mistaken.

"The light was already green when I arrived for the talks," he said.

Separate Dialogues

With the meetings in Washington behind him, Mr. Brandt said, West Germany could now pursue its separate dialogues with the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany with "renewed endorsement."

He expressed the hope that his attempts at détente with the Eastern countries could be kept out of political maneuvering between his own Social Democratic party and the Christian Democrats, who were pushed into opposition after the elections last fall.

The Christian Democrats have been groping for a good issue since then. Discontent in that party over Mr. Brandt's Eastern policies has in the last few weeks appeared to be coming slowly to the boil.

"There are persistent anxieties," Rainer Barzel, the parliamentary floor leader for the opposition, said after the chancellor had spoken.

He asked Mr. Brandt how far he intended to go in helping Poland and East Germany establish the "realities" for which they are demanding recognition: for Poland, a border with East Germany on the Oder and Neisse Rivers, and, for East Germany, recognition as a separate, sovereign state.

Millions Expelled

After Germany's defeat in World War II, Russian and Polish troops remained in parts of East Prussia, Pomerania, Danzig and Silesia, administering them separately from the rest of Germany. It has been reckoned that nearly 12 million Germans were expelled from these territories. More than 2 million others died in the course of the expulsions, it is believed.

Of those who survived the expulsions, about 8 million eventually found their way to West Germany. More than 3.5 million others in East Germany fled to the West before the Berlin wall was raised and the border between the two Germanys effectively sealed.

"What will be left of the right of self-determination when a next step, these realities are accepted by agreement?" Mr. Barzel asked.

Torture Tactics

Used in Vietnam

By U.S., Ex-GIs Say

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—Two former Army counterintelligence agents in Vietnam charged yesterday that it was "standard operating procedure" for the U.S. Army to use electrical torture in questioning Vietnamese prisoners.

Michael J. Uhl, 26, a former first lieutenant in the Americal Division, and Edward Murphy, 24, a former sergeant in the 4th Infantry Division, appeared at a news conference in the Overseas Press Club sponsored by the Citizens Commission of Inquiry on U.S. War Crimes in Vietnam.

Both men are now civilian students, living in New York. Mr. Uhl said he was sent home from Vietnam last May with tuberculosis and was released from an Army hospital in July. Mr. Murphy said he was honorably separated from the service Jan. 15, eight months after his return from Vietnam.

They said they had seen Vietnamese prisoners tortured by being wired to battery-operated field telephones. When cranked they send a low-voltage electrical charge through the prisoner's body.

Mr. Uhl said he had seen the wires attached only to fingers and elbows, but that other agents had told him they sometimes were attached to genitals or breasts.

Vienna SALT Talks Start Today Between U.S., Russia

(Continued from Page 1)

had come to conduct talks "in a businesslike and constructive spirit" and hoped the Americans would do likewise.

Such remarks on both sides sounded like a replay of the preliminary verbiage at Helsinki. There were some recurrent Soviet themes, too, passed on here by Soviet sources.

One was a hope that the talks would be conducted in total secrecy, as at Helsinki, a posture Mr. Smith intends to abide by if Mr. Semynov does. Another was the continuing Soviet unhappiness over President Nixon's strong feeling that there is a link between progress on political issues between Moscow and Washington and progress in SALT.

Messrs. Smith and Semynov met this afternoon for a first discussion of procedural problems with Ambassador Llewellyn E. Thompson, who used to be the American envoy in Vienna, sitting in.

The Soviet sources agreed with American sources that it probably will take about two weeks to determine just where this conference is headed. By that time both sides are expected to have put forward their initial proposals, first by discussion and then in formal papers. However, the time involved admittedly is a guess based on past experience in Soviet-American negotiations.

The two delegations are essentially those that took part in the Helsinki talks.

50 Protest War

VIENNA, April 15 (UPI)—About 50 young anti-Vietnam-War demonstrators scuffled in downtown Vienna tonight with about 150 policemen assigned to keep them away from the city's big hotels.

Police said that one youth was arrested in connection with the demonstration. Two police officers were injured. One of them was hospitalized with a head injury.

Paisley's Chances Rated Good In Ulster By-Election Today

By Alvin Shuster

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, April 15 (NYT)—Major James Chichester-Clark, the prime minister of Northern Ireland, emerged from behind the shops on the main street of the small rural town to report that he had "just made the rounds" of the garage. He then proceeded to shake every hand in sight.

The activity by the prime minister on the stump in the village of Portlough, northwest of the capital, illustrates the anxiety felt by the Unionist party over the real possibility that the Rev. Ian Paisley will soon be using Ulster's House of Commons as a forum for his brand of Protestant extremism.

The decision on whether he will do so comes tomorrow when more than 20,000 voters in the Bannside district of Northern Ireland choose between the fiery Mr. Paisley, running as a "Protestant Unionist," and the official party candidate, Dr. Bolton Minford, a soft-spoken country doctor.

Aware of Danger

Aware of the danger to Ulster's stability from a Paisley in its midst, the government is sending in all its top officials to support Dr. Minford. John Brooke, a member of Ulster's Parliament who was supported by Mr. Paisley as a possible prime minister just recently, joined the government chorus Monday night.

Dr. Minford, a 49-year-old white-haired man who is better at writing prescriptions than speeches, needs all the help he can get. For Mr. Paisley, 44, firebrand who symbolizes the bitter Protestant hatred of Catholics, has clearly seized the lead in this district of farmers and simple living.

Key Problem

The key problem for the ruling Unionist party, in power here for 50 years, is that Mr. Paisley's theme is what many Protestants believe: the government has given in too much to Catholic demands for reforms in housing allocations, voting rights and the reorganization of the police. He talks of surrender and of Protestant children forced from their homes by militant Catholics.

In short, his campaign of playing on the fears of Protestants against the Catholic minority in Ulster is not very much different from the kind of official Unionist themselves conducted in past years. But the party, prodded by the British government after last summer's outbreak of sectarian violence, has committed itself to reform, and its leaders talk of moderation.

Accordingly, virtually all that is left for Dr. Minford is a plea for party unity as the way to bring an end to the strife that has inflamed the province. He tried at times to talk tough, saying he was "a man of peace, even if it takes a machine gun to get it."

Even so, his words lack the fire Protestant voters have become accustomed to hearing.

Pole, East German Arrested as Spies In West Germany

KARLSRUHE, Germany, April 15 (AP)—A Polish shipping official and an East German have been arrested in West Germany on suspicion of working as Communist spies, the federal prosecutor said today.

A spokesman for the prosecutor said Wladyslaw Pietrowski, who directed Polish shipping arrangements with West Germany and the Benelux countries, was arrested Saturday.

The spokesman said Mr. Pietrowski was in possession of intelligence-gathering material when he was arrested. He declined to say where Mr. Pietrowski was arrested or where he lived.

He said he suspected Mr. Pietrowski had functioned as a spy since early 1969.

Captured in a separate arrest last Thursday was Dr. Gottfried Sommer, of Dresden, the spokesman said. He said Dr. Sommer was arrested in Aachen on a charge of spying for the East Germans.

Dr. Sommer, who had a forged West German passport, had been working as a researcher in human behavior.

Mr. MacLeod repeatedly accused Mr. Wilson of breaking pledges. "The whole range of the prime minister's undertakings," he charged, "involves Wilson's law." This states a great truth in simple terms: the more definite the promise, the more certain the breach.

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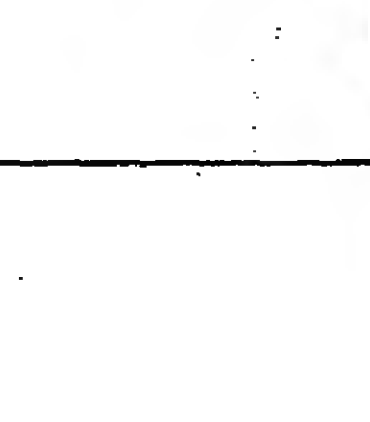
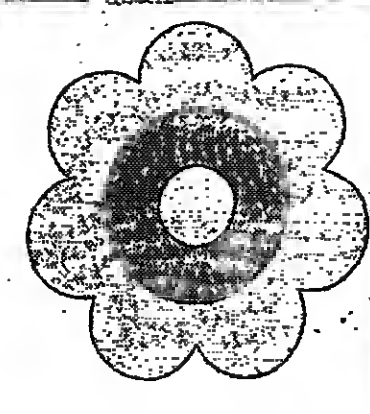
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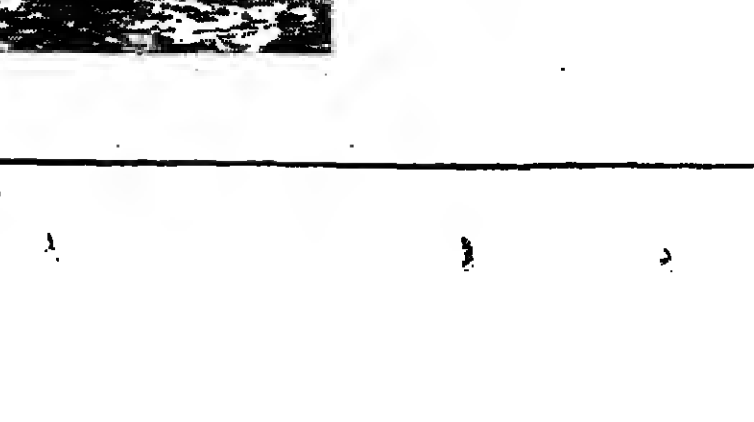


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"...To Stay Alive and on Course"

Until 10 o'clock Monday night, most of us had watched the space program with a complacency born of repeated success. The memory of the early disaster at Cape Kennedy and the constant reminders from the men of Apollo of the risks involved in each flight had been answered by the string of magnificent performances by craft and crew alike. Even the bolt of lightning that jarred the early minutes of Apollo-12 seemed more a demonstration of the invincibility of our spacecraft than a reminder of impending peril. Then came "a pretty large bang," from a meteorite, or an explosion, or whatever, and suddenly we remember that three men are a long, long way from home, their lives suspended on the slimmest kind of thread. The warnings, the talk of risk and of danger, came flooding back.

Those who are in the Apollo program—the engineers, the planners, the astronauts themselves—have measured those risks many times. They knew something could go wrong anytime, anywhere. They hoped that when it did the men in the craft or the men in mission control could find a way to avoid disaster. But they had faced up to the possibility that a solution might not be found, the men might be stranded in space, that men might die—swiftly in a ball of fire or slowly as oxygen ran out. Now the rest of us must face up to these things. The risks the specmen run are no greater, probably much less, than those we ask men to run daily in Vietnam. But they are merely more public—and more exotic. Since all of us shared the moments of triumph with the astronauts, we must share with them the moments of crisis, moments that they are accepting, and bravely, as a matter of probabilities and possibilities.

What happened out there Monday night is far from the worst situation that the men of Apollo could have encountered, with a difference of a day or so. The same mishap, occurring while two men were on the surface of the moon, would have meant almost certain death, and so would have the same event, occurring during the trip home after the lunar lander had been jettisoned. Nevertheless, the situation is still touch and go.

The moon landing craft, now the temporary haven for the astronauts, was not designed for that job. One slight flaw in its equipment might snap the thread on which life depends. Similarly, one slight crack in the heat shield induced by whatever went wrong Monday night could turn that small capsule into an oven as it plunges through the atmosphere at re-entry.

Thus the line between crisis and tragedy is still very thin. But it has always been so in the world in which explorers live. One slight miscalculation, one mechanical error, one unforeseen interference by nature, one human mistake and Columbus might not have discovered America, Lindbergh might not have flown the Atlantic, Hillary might not have made it up Mt. Everest. Lindbergh wrote of this in describing his epic flight:

"Looking ahead at the unbroken horizon and limitless expanse of water, I'm struck by my arrogance in attempting such a flight. I'm giving up a continent, and heading out to see in the most fragile vehicle ever devised by man. Why should I be so certain that a swinging compass needle will lead me to land and safety? Why have I been so sure that I can hold the nose of the Spirit of St. Louis on an unmarked point on that uniform horizon and find Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, and Ireland, and finally an infinitesimal spot on the earth's surface called Le Bourget?"

Lindbergh gave up a continent, as the astronauts gave up a planet, because he had measured the risks and found them reasonable for all the possibility or disaster lurking around the corner—it does so every day for men and nations. So if we are going to applaud the glories, we must confront the dangers along the way. All we can do as that unlikely-looking craft limps back from the moon, is to hope that the men who ride in it and the men in Houston who guide it can find what Lindbergh found.

"Somewhere in an unknown recess of my mind," he wrote, "I've discovered that my ability rises and falls with the essential problems that confront me. What I can do depends largely on what I have to do to stay alive and on course."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Brandt-Nixon Talks

Chancellor Willy Brandt's visit has helped to contain the widening policy gap that has been opening recently between Washington and Bonn. But it also has underlined dangers that lie ahead.

Three interconnected issues threaten the United States and its most powerful NATO ally with doubts and misunderstandings: negotiations with the East by both countries, debates about levels and costs of American troops in Europe and the impact of the evolving Common Market on American trade.

President Nixon has spoken of "an era" of negotiation replacing East-West confrontation and he has taken the route of extreme caution in his own strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) with the Soviet Union. Bonn's more active efforts to normalize relations with Russia, Poland and East Germany have been greeted with public coolness and private questioning in Washington.

Bonn is not being urged by the Nixon administration to break off negotiations with the East, but the fear is being expressed at the White House that Bonn will enhance East Germany's diplomatic status, hamper its relations with its Western allies, and weaken the Western legal position in Berlin without significantly improving the fate of the East German population or achieving any other substantial gains. In that event, the internal political backlash in West Germany, it is argued, might be even more dangerous than the cost to the NATO alliance. Bonn's answer is that the backlash would be worse if the Eastern effort were not made and that Mr. Brandt, who learned about the Russians

as mayor of West Berlin, is not as soft as he may seem.

One irony in this debate is that the Nixon administration has itself weakened the platform of strength from which the Brandt government has sought to negotiate with the East by statements implying that significant American troop reductions in Europe are contemplated after June 1971.

Mr. Brandt is prepared to open negotiations later this year to continue offsetting the bulk of the dollar outflow incurred by American troops in Germany after June 1971, when the current two-year "offset" agreement expires. But with its forces largely equipped, West Germany is reducing arms purchases here, the chief "offset" in the past. Other mechanisms will have to be found if finances are not to play an important role again in determining American troop levels.

Bonn could help keep American payments in balance by working within the Common Market to restrain farm prices and subsidized surpluses, which are reducing American agricultural exports both to Europe and to third markets. But the political power of the German farm bloc limits Mr. Brandt's capability in this direction.

There was no communiqué after the Nixon-Brandt talks, no pretense that the difficult problems discussed have been solved. They probably have been defused; but continuous close consultation will be essential if they are not to rebound again in an explosive form.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Fragile Technology

A sudden crisis aboard Apollo-13, striking during what should have been the safest and most uneventful part of the long and lonely journey to the moon, reminds us how fragile is our technology and how awful the dangers accepted by the men who venture into space.

Those who object to space projects as a wanton risk of human life and a vast diversion of funds from more worthwhile research will seize on this accident as an argument for a pause or at least for a drastic slowing down in the present program.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Indochina Jockeying

It is now perfectly clear that China wants an extension of the Vietnam conflict to all Indochina. For the time being, the White

House has chosen to play it "cool." It actually still wants to hope that things are not that serious and that an extension of the conflict to Laos and Cambodia can still be avoided. This is why the recent French proposals have been received with so much reservation.

President Nixon continues to bet on "an anti-Communist stronghold" in South Vietnam. He believes that he can attain this without being compelled to intervene in Laos and Cambodia. In this perspective, a broader negotiation, with the participation of China, could result only in the crumbling of all his policy. If Laos and Cambodia really flare up, the United States will have no other choice than to become involved for several years in an Indochina war or to accept the international conference which would toll the bell for all its hopes in Southeast Asia.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 16, 1895

PARIS—The Hungarian Parliament has for some days past numbered among its members a country who has never done anything for his country, but whose election, nevertheless, has caused considerable excitement both at Budapest and at Vienna. As a matter of fact, his election was due less to his personal qualities or his intrinsic value than to the name he bears. The electors have returned to Parliament not Mr. François Kossuth, but the son of the great Kossuth.

Fifty Years Ago

April 16, 1920

NEW YORK—Following the making public today by Attorney-General Palmer of facts in regard to the rail strike, which show that it was started by IWW agitators, the returning to their jobs of hundreds of railroad workers and the operation of more trains in the East, Washington officials believe that signs of the collapse of the strike are so plain that within 24 hours, thousands more of the men will be back at their jobs and the strike will be broken.



"Fix" Doesn't Necessarily Mean "Repair."

The Attack on Justice Douglas

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The Republicans have a new nominee for the Supreme Court of the United States—Judge Harry A. Blackmun—and a new "villain" on the court itself, Justice William O. Douglas.

Now that a majority of the Senate has said that Justice Douglas is clearly not qualified to retain his post on the court, and this is apparently the conclusion of Ford and the others seeking impeachment proceedings, the only member of the Supreme Court to be impeached by the House, Rep. Gerald Ford of Michigan, are asking: What about Justice Douglas?

The Vice-President has said on television that the question should at least be examined. Ford is leading what he calls a "broad-based bipartisan group" in the House to study the possibilities of investigating impeachment proceedings against Douglas.

The charge against him is that his latest book, "Points of Rebellion," is said to condone or predict or advocate violent revolution against all-powerful American Establishment which is indifferent to the problems of the poor.

Powerful Lobbies
Our colleges and universities reflect primarily the interests of the Establishment and the status quo. Douglas wrote, "On the one side are powerful lobbies such as the military-industrial complex, the agro-business lobby, and the highway lobby. These have powerful spokesmen. Opposed to them are the poor, the unemployed, and the disabled, and these are not well organized."

Accordingly, Douglas observes, "the use of violence as an instrument of persuasion is therefore inviting and seems to be the only effective protest. . . . We must realize that today's Establishment is the new Congress. Whether it will continue to adhere to his tactics, we do not know. If it does, the redress, honored in tradition, is also revolution."

Now, this is a damn silly analogy—even sillier than suggesting that the universities, which are the center of protest against the Establishment, are somehow sub-

servient to it. My colleague, William F. Buckley Jr., and the other editors of the conservative magazine, National Review, are so incensed by these views that they have concluded that "Justice Douglas is clearly not qualified to retain his post on the court, and this is apparently the conclusion of Ford and the others seeking impeachment proceedings."

Four Convictions
Several points should be made about the book. First, while the Constitution mentions "high crimes and misdemeanors" as grounds for impeachment, the tradition has been to impeach and convict only for grave criminal offenses. Only 12 officers, most of them judges, have been impeached in our national history and only four of these have been convicted.

The only member of the Supreme Court to be impeached by the House was Samuel Chase, and he was acquitted by the Senate. Besides, there is very little chance that a House and Senate controlled by the Democrats would vote "articles of impeachment" against Douglas, and nobody knows this better than Ford or Agnew.

The politics of the case are another matter. It is standard operating procedure for politicians of one party to divert attention from their own shortcomings to the shortcomings of the opposition, and in the short run this tactic could turn the fire from Carwell and Keyserworth to Douglas, but in the long run this is probably very bad politics for the Republicans.

For unless they can actually impeach and convict Douglas, the only result of their action will be to strengthen his determination to stay on the court as long as he lives. There is a strong case, long advocated in this space, for a mandatory retirement provision on the Supreme Court at age 70, but the more the court is politicized, the less chance there will be of getting such a provision or persuading Justice Black, at 84,

or Justice Harlan and Douglas at 71 to retire voluntarily. What the Republicans have done by nominating two distinguished judges, escalating the political battle over their confirmation with the Senate, and now, crying impeachment at Douglas, is to postpone and hurt their chances of getting the more conservative Supreme Court the President wants.

Maybe Douglas's book is a misdemeanor. If it is a high crime, one of them are these days—the main result of Ford's campaign will merely be to increase the judge's royalties, and drag the court deeper into the political pit.

CAIRO—The main value of Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco's visit to Cairo, which ended Tuesday, may prove to be President Gamal Abdel Nasser's first-hand exposure to American thinking on the Middle East.

That was a major part of Sisco's diplomatic mission in the Egyptian capital: to convey directly to Nasser the U.S. policy on the entire Middle East problem, thus clearing lines of communication between Washington and Cairo.

The visit can be seen as an expression of United States interest in maintaining a dialogue with Cairo when Russian involvement with Egypt is increasing. Sisco, who arrived here Friday, is the highest-ranking American official to see Nasser since Egypt broke diplomatic relations with Washington during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. During three full days of talks here, Sisco met President Nasser, Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad, Nasser's special adviser on foreign affairs, Mahmoud Fawzi and other officials.

Sisco's visit is not likely to produce any dramatic breakthrough in the big-power talks or lead immediately to a resumption of U.S.-Egyptian diplomatic relations. It was not designed to do that. Rather, it is understood, Washington feels that an undistorted view of American thinking as expressed in the bilateral talks with Russia has not been getting through to the top Egyptian leadership. While there is direct contact on lower levels, the principal conduit for Egyptian information on the big-power talks is Russia, Sisco is America's negotiator in the talks with Russia.

Compromise Urged
Although details of the Nasser-Sisco conversations were not revealed, Sisco is understood to have emphasized that both Egypt and Israel must compromise, rather than a political solution. Sisco was understood to have carried the same message to Tel Aviv.

Egypt insists on total withdrawal from "all" territory occupied by Israel in the six-day war, meaning not only the Sinai peninsula but East Jerusalem, Jordan's West Bank and the Syrian Golan Heights. For Egypt, withdrawal must precede any other step toward settlement. Israel insists that direct talks with the Arabs must precede withdrawal, which they see as an in-

Nixon's Showdown With the Senate

By David S. Broder

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—If there were ever any doubt that this year's contest for control of the Senate would be a humdrum, it was removed last week by President Nixon's blast at the "hypocrisy" of senators who had just rejected his second consecutive Supreme Court nominee.

In laying down the challenge in blunt terms to the "Senate as presently constituted," Mr. Nixon clearly put his own prestige on the line in this fall's 35 Senate races—25 of them in crucial now-held by the opposition Democrats.

By accident or design, he also made it all but inevitable that 1970 will continue the 12-year cycle of significant Senate elections—a cycle that is apparently becoming as fixed in our politics as the alternation every eight years in party control of the presidency. The first of the landmark Senate contests in the postwar period was that of 1946, the year in which Republicans took control of the upper body with a 13-seat gain.

The members of that famous Senate "Class of '46" included such conservative stalwarts as John Bayner of Ohio, William Jenner of Indiana, Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin, William Knowland of California, George Malone of Nevada and John Williams of Delaware. Re-elected on Eisenhower's coattails in 1952 (along with such newcomers as Barry Goldwater of Arizona), they kept the Senate an essentially conservative stamp for a full dozen years.

'Unending Yesterday'
Even though the Democrats did well enough in the intervening elections to organize the Senate for eight of the 12 years, it remained a place which William F. White could accurately describe in his 1967 book as "an institution that lives in an unending yesterday, where the past is never gone, the present never quite decisive and the future rarely quite visible."

That statement lost its validity in 1958—in that year, a series of significant Senate elections. In that year, the Democrats gained 15 seats and put the Senate on the markedly liberal track that has now endured for a dozen years.

The men who won their first full terms that year—Howard Cannon of Nevada, Thomas Dodd of Connecticut, Phil Hart of Michigan, Vance Harbo of Indiana, Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota, Gale McGee of Wyoming, Frank Moss of Utah, Ed Muskie of Maine, William Proxmire of Wisconsin, Harrison Williams of New Jersey, Ralph Yarborough of Texas and Steve Young of Ohio—were not only retired "yesterday" members of the "Class of '46" but stayed on, thanks in part to Lyndon Johnson's coattails in 1964, to become the backbone of

the current almost-automatic liberal majority in the Senate. It is their seats that President Nixon has made the prime targets for the Republican political offensive of 1970. He has recruited almost a dozen able, young GOP House members for the marginal Senate races, and the Republican organization has amassed a record campaign treasury for them.

Mr. Nixon himself is drawing the issues with the Democrats—Senate-first on the Labor-Health Education and Welfare appropriation bill, now on the Supreme Court, and, soon, apparently, on the anti-ballistic missile question.

His aides indicate that the President is ready and willing to go to the country in support of the candidates he has recruited and in condemnation of Democratic senators who have opposed his spending priorities, his Supreme Court nominees and his judgment on national defense.

Warnings Ignored
Mr. Nixon has thus set the stage for a showdown. But winning the fight may prove harder than staging it. In the earlier showdown years of 1946 and 1952, neither President Truman nor President Eisenhower was able to alter the Senate in the direction he wished; quite the contrary.

Truman, in the campaign of 1946, warned that a Republican victory would mean "a return to reaction," but the voters went Republican anyway. Mr. Eisenhower in 1952 abandoned his usual lofty stances and joined in a statement saying a Democratic win would send the country "down the left lane which leads inescapably to socialism." Although the voters liked him, they ignored his warning.

The Democratic incumbents whose necks are on the line this year are betting Mr. Nixon will be as impervious as his predecessors. The Democratic senators who are supposed to be most vulnerable were unanimous in their opposition to Eisenhower's series of nominations, and were nearly so in opposition to the President on ABM and spending priorities. If there is a risk in offending him, it is a risk they seem willing to take.

Even Republicans concede that conditions will have to change substantially between now and next November for the President to make good his challenge to the Democratic Senate. At the moment, Mr. Nixon's personal standing with the voters is on the decline, while Vietnam casualties, unemployment and prices are on the rise.

All that could change in the next six months, but as of today the betting is that the third in the series of significant Senate elections will provide the third consecutive rebuff to the incumbent president.

Direct U.S. Line to Nasser

By Jesse W. Lewis Jr.

the big-power talks or lead immediately to a resumption of U.S.-Egyptian diplomatic relations. It was not designed to do that. Rather, it is understood, Washington feels that an undistorted view of American thinking as expressed in the bilateral talks with Russia has not been getting through to the top Egyptian leadership.

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tegral part of a peace settlement, not a step toward one. Another aspect of Sisco's visit is that it signals a concern—both in Cairo and Washington, but for different reasons—about the increasing Russian presence in Egypt. Russia supplies the bulk of Egypt's military equipment. And the Soviet Union has recently installed SA-3 anti-aircraft missiles to defend Cairo, the first in the series of significant Senate elections will provide the third consecutive rebuff to the incumbent president.

Sisco's visit might not have taken place if President Nixon had decided to sell additional Phantoms and other combat aircraft to Israel. Though the United States is still Israel's backer, the decision to withhold the Phantoms earned positive marks for America in the Arab world.

Washington has indicated it is ready to establish diplomatic relations with Egypt, but understands Cairo's reluctance to do so in the absence of some movement toward a settlement. Before Sisco arrived, Egyptian officials emphasized that the initiative for the visit came from Washington, not Cairo. It is understood that that is correct. But the visit would not have taken place at all if Cairo had not been just as interested as Washington.

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VIENNA - MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD

The very fact, that Vienna has been chosen as location for the SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) confirms more than other facts the outstanding position which this city has gained throughout the last decades as focal point of international meetings, conferences and conventions. While this development has been particularly favoured by neutral Austria's position in the heart of Europe, it reminds of the famous Vienna Congress of 1815.

This city has, indeed, besides offering all technical facilities, an atmosphere recognized to favour international understanding and cooperation and has been the location of many world-wide conferences in the last years, particularly those held under the auspices of the United Nations such as the 1968 Conference on the Law of Treaties, on Outer Space and on Road Traffic.

It may be recalled, that Vienna has been also chosen to hold headquarters of IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) since 1957 and of UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organization) since 1967.

Due to this development, and in order to facilitate international activities here, the Austrian Government will, together with the City of Vienna, shortly start construction of a UN-City on the banks of the Danube-river and thereby illustrate how much importance is being attached to continuous international cooperation.

The SALT, undertaken by the United States of America and the Soviet Union, are undoubtedly the major event in the long list of such ventures and possibly the most important of them. This will be illustrated by the place chosen for the opening-ceremony, which will take place today in the famous baroque castle of Belvedere, the very same one, where in 1955 the Austrian State Treaty was signed by the Foreign Ministers of Austria and of the signatory big powers. The spirit, which has then prevailed may hopefully inspire the present negotiations. Best wishes for a successful outcome will accompany the negotiations which may determine our very future in brightening the perspective of security and of world peace.

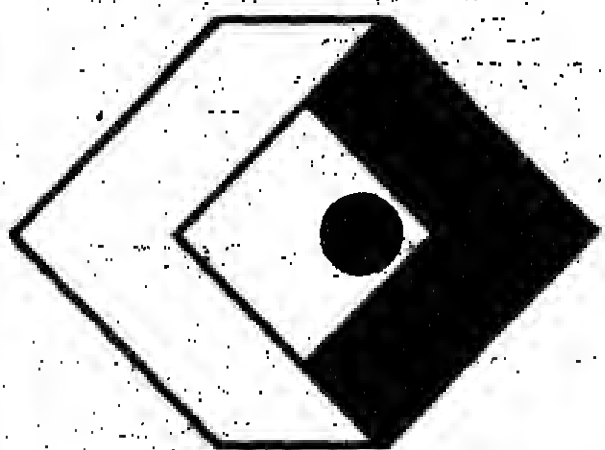
Dr. Emanuel Treu, Minister plenipotentiary,
Austrian Office for International Conferences and Organizations

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SUMMIT MEETING OF THE BIG TWO - 1961.
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CONGRESS AND CONVENTION CITY

It is certainly no coincidence that, year after year, so many of the corporate, regional, national and international meetings, conventions, conferences and congresses have, after careful consideration, chosen Vienna as the place for convening their scheduled sessions. The lingering memories of the Congress of Vienna in 1814 and 1815, that gigantic meeting of the great names and powers of Europe which redrew the map of the continent, is only a minor reason. Vienna, for so many centuries the political hub of Europe, has maintained this position culturally, intellectually and, what counts most in this connection, also with regard to transportation. Scheduled flights from all parts of the world regularly terminate in or at least serve Vienna. Frequent, fast and comfortable international express trains connect the city with all the major cities in Western and Eastern Europe. Wide, modern highways which make automobile travel an unmitigated pleasure converge on Vienna from all directions. No matter where in the world you start out, you can get to Vienna easily and quickly.

A problem which often makes life miserable for the chairman of organizing committees is finding a sufficient number of suitable accommodations. Not so in Vienna. The traditionally hospitable city has many hotels that enjoy worldwide fame: it is, however, not only the quality but also the quantity of accommodations which makes Vienna so extremely suitable for conferences. Within the city, 2,000 hotel beds in the de luxe category, 4,000 in the first-class category and 2,000 more in the superior category are available. It would take a pretty big convention to even make a dent in this capacity.

Of the 22 convention halls in Vienna, three are specifically designed as permanent congress centers and there are members of the Association Internationale des Palais de Congrès.

The first permanent congress center, virtually adjoins the Imperial Palace. It is the Austria House in the Palfy Palace. Formerly the downtown mansion of an Austro-Hungarian family of princes, this building has been converted into an elaborate convention center for meetings of up to 250 delegates. The facilities consist of nine halls, a string of subsidiary rooms and an office wing which also houses the documentation service; simultaneous translation systems for six languages and a variety of audio-visual equipment, all latest models, are provided for conference requirements.

The second permanent congress center is different in style and location. The Stadthalle, Vienna's Civic Center, is an impressive multi-purpose structure, a daring manifestation of modern architecture. This center is the ideal site for extremely large meetings. The building houses several halls of various sizes. As necessary for the occasion, the main hall can be adapted to hold any number of people from 3,000 to 14,000. The subsidiary rooms, the printing and mimeographing shops, the exhibition space and the entrance halls offer the best in modern technology. Comprehensive audio-visual equipment and a simultaneous translation system for six languages are on hand for conferences. For general meetings there is D Hall which seats up to 14,000 in rows and up to 5,000 at tables on a floor space of 108,000 square feet. 16,000 square feet of exhibition space and reserved parking for 300 cars are also available.

There is another reason why Vienna definitely is the best possible choice for convening — the variety of things to see.

HOFBURG CONGRESS CENTER
The most remarkable one of these centers is the Hofburg Congress Center in the splendid state rooms of the Imperial Palace, the former winter residence of the Habsburgs. 15 salons — the largest of which has a floor space of 10,750 square feet — have been adapted for use as a conference center with careful attention to the preservation of their historical character. Mr. Sallinger, President John F. Kennedy's press secretary, described this congress center as the most beautiful one in the world. The rooms, with a total seating capacity of 3,000, may be divided into eight sections of various sizes. Thus, it is possible to conduct different meetings at the same time or to have parallel sessions of committees and work groups without interference. One of the largest congress centers in the world, the Hofburg is unique in as much as it combines imperial splendor with modern facilities. To give an example, about 350 miles of cable lies behind white and gilt ornate panels. Supplementary facilities and equipment are most efficient and modern: 5 simultaneous translation systems for eight languages, communications rooms with 40 outside telephone and 50 telex lines, an office annex with 80 rooms, four typing pools, mimeographing and printing shops for immediate documentation, a variety of audio-visual equipment, etc. For the intermission periods, there is a large restaurant, a bar and also several snack bars. Although the Hofburg Congress Center is situated in the heart of the city, parking spaces for 700 cars are reserved in front of the building, on one of the most beautiful squares of Vienna. The following seating arrangements can be made for general assembly meetings: 1,200 seats in rows or 600 at tables in the Main Ceremonial Hall, 600/300/250 in the New Hall and 400/350/220 in the Ceremonial Hall; the Council Hall offers 100 seats in a U.N. arrangement of fixed rows. For committee and board meetings, there are 120 seats in rows or 80 seats at tables in the Secret Council Hall, 150/100 seats in the Knights Hall, 120/80 in the Marble Hall, 70/40 in the Annex Parlor and 100 seats in rows in the Antechamber. In addition to these facilities, the center also offers elegant private offices for VIPs, small rooms for informal discussions and a multitude of other amenities. To give an idea of the enormous capacity of this congress center, here is a survey of what is taking place in April: SALT talks (press center), meeting of the Board of Governors of UNIDO, meeting of the Jury and Exhibition Committee of the 1974 International Garden Show, International Bankers Conference, a conference on Cinematography as well as an international marketing conference.

Vienna abounds in theaters, concert halls, cabarets and similar places. The Vienna State Opera House is famous for its outstanding productions in the best tradition of musical drama. Cultural life in Vienna undoubtedly bears the imprint of music. There is hardly a day without a major concert, on the contrary, it is usually a rather difficult decision which of the several concerts to hear on a given day. Two institutions of Vienna are unique in the world: the Vienna Boys' Choir, whose angelic voices make High Mass at the Chapel of the Imperial Palace on Sunday a profoundly moving memory, and the Spanish Riding School, where the Baroque tradition of horsemanship in the most genuine sense of the word, the brilliant unity of horse and man, has been preserved at its keenest and in its most spectacular way.

The delegates who prefer active recreation will not be disappointed either. No matter what kind of activity — walking or jogging, golf or bowling, tennis or horseback riding, swimming or skating, sailing or soaring — someone considers his very own kind of recreation, it does not take more than a short drive to get right into the middle of it. Winter, far from dismal in Vienna, opens the way to its own set of sports. Social life and entertainment, at a peak during the carnival season with its renowned balls of splendid elegance, never come to a standstill. Dinner at one of the stylish restaurants where the food is out of this world, the service impeccable and the company pleasant, a show at one of the international nightclubs, dancing to the soft tunes of the band at an exclusive bar are experiences of one kind; an evening at a wine tavern in town or a "Heurigen" wine garden on the fringe of the city, brimming with hearty, tasty food, sparkling new wine, the raucous, melancholy or just plain happy strains of the Schrammelmusicians and the friendly, open-hearted conviviality which encompasses everybody as they are, neither one is superior or inferior, both are true expressions of the Viennese style of life.

Now you know what Vienna can do for a congress. The corporate meeting on your calendar, the next convention on your organization's schedule, the periodical conference or congress which is entering its preparatory stage — how much better would it turn out if it were held in Vienna? In the friendly, cosmopolitan atmosphere of this city, all the material prerequisites for working sessions that produce the desired results quickly are present, all the benefits for the well-being and the good working attitude of the delegates are provided. Have you started the thinking of Vienna? Contact the nearest Austrian National Tourist Office or the Vienna Convention Bureau, Stadiongasse 6-8, A-1016 Vienna, Austria; they will gladly supply you with all information on details.

The BAWAG Contributes To International Understanding.

The Bank für Arbeit und Wirtschaft (BAWAG) placed the Palais an der Strudelhofstiege at the disposal of the United States of America and in this way contributed to the realization of the SALT talks in Austria.

"May the SALT talks help to overcome the differences between the two great powers, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., and help prepare the way towards world peace." In this spirit Prof. Klenner placed the

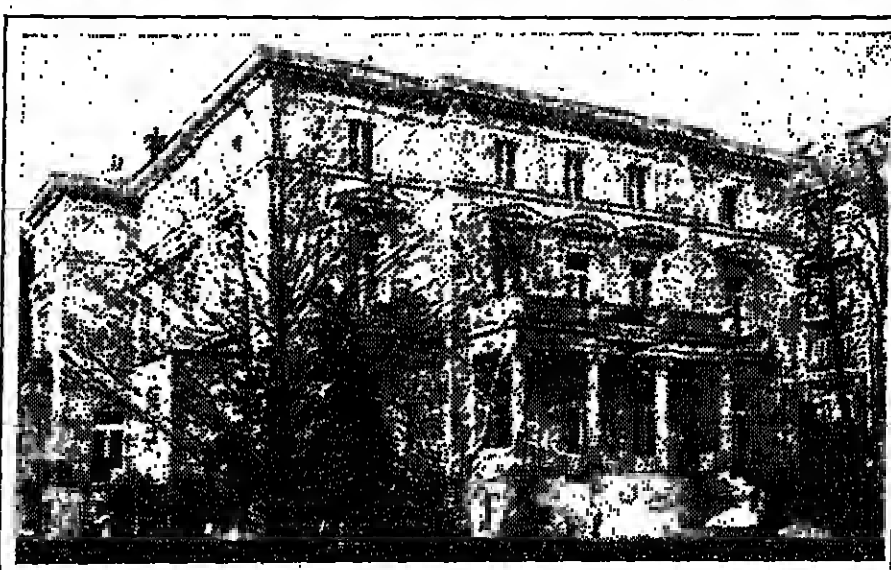
the Palais at the disposal of the United States. In the name of the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions, (the majority stockholder of the BAWAG), President Benya expressed the hope that the SALT talks would be crowned by success.



On this occasion, Director General Professor Fritz Klenner welcomed, in the conference hall of the BAWAG, the Chief-of-Mission of the U.S. Embassy in Austria, Rolfe J. White and suite, Austrian Ambassador Dr. Emanuel Treu as well as Counsellor Friedrich Bauer from the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Among the guests, were the President of the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions, Anton Benya, and the Chairman of the Board of the BAWAG, Josef Zak. (Top picture from left to right: President Anton Benya, Director General Prof. Fritz Klenner, Director Josef Zak, Counsellor Friedrich Bauer, Contracting Officer Robert, Counsellor Rolfe J. White and First Secretary Pecery.)

In his brief speech, Professor Klenner recalled the historical significance of the Palais an der Strudelhofstiege, which the BAWAG owns since 1967. It was in this Palais on June 19th, 1914 that the Council of Ministers of Austria-Hungary presided over by Count Berchtold, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, decided to put an ultimatum to Serbia, which was the cause of World War I. Director General Fritz Klenner expressed the hope, that the course of history would change and that the SALT conference would be accompanied by the success which could free mankind from the fear of being threatened by terrible weapons of destruction.

Peles an der Strudelhofstiege at the disposal of the United States for the duration of the talks about the limitation of strategic armaments (SALT). In the name of the U.S. Embassy, Counsellor White thanked the Austrian government and the BAWAG for the under-



standing they showed for the efforts of the great powers to annihilate the dreadful weapons of destruction. Ambassador Dr. Treu thanked Prof. Klenner in the name of the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs for kindly placing

new houses were built in the area. Part of the wonderful gardens remained, and it was here that the Palais, which is now owned by the Bank für Arbeit und Wirtschaft and will now serve for the holding of the SALT talks, was later constructed.

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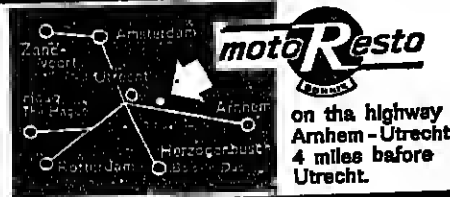
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Daughter Left in U.S.S.R.

Mother Fights to Re-Unit Family

By Naomi Barry

GENEVA, April 15—A young woman is waiting in Riga, Latvia. From her photo, she has a small pixie face, light eyes and dark hair, out gamine "ashion." She's barely five feet tall, according to her mother. Her name is Naomi Klopman. She is 20 years old and for the moment supports herself working in a factory making phone equipment.

Noemi is waiting to be with her 17-year-old sister, her four-year-old brother, her mother, her stepfather, her grandmother, her grandfather—who are also waiting. It has been more than a year now. Goodbye was at Moscow airport, February, 1969. Everyone else in the family—five of them—had received exit visas to leave for Israel. Noemi's request had been denied. No explanation. Just the humane permission to travel from Riga to Moscow to say goodbye.

Noemi and her sister Ina cried, said her mother. Noemi had a very near relationship with her sister even though there is three and a half years



Mrs. Slovin

difference in their ages. They were great friends, shared their secrets.

"No, I did not cry," said Lea Klopman Slovin. She is 41, tiny as a bird, with thin hair and Baltic blue eyes. She used to be a lawyer. Now she is studying Israeli law to qualify again. "If I had cried, it would have made everything even more difficult. Noemi was always very trusting in me. The last thing she said to us was, 'If Mummy is working on it, I know we will be together soon.' Then she went to the glass wall and we went to the plane."

But for eight months, there have been no letters from Noemi. From time to time, Mrs. Slovin manages to telephone Riga from Tel Aviv.

"But Mummy, I write you every week," Noemi tells her. "I see you in my dreams every night. In the morning, I close my eyes again to see you longer."

"Two months ago, little Zvi woke up weeping," Mrs. Slovin said. "What is the matter?" I asked him. "He said to me, 'I saw Noemi. She wanted to buy a ticket and go to us. But the cashier didn't sell her the ticket and she is crying.'"

The day after Zvi's bad dream, the telegram arrived. Noemi's exit permit had been refused again. No explanation.

Dead End
"My daughter Ina begs me, 'Mummy, you must do something. If my sister can't be with me, I'll go on a hunger strike, I'll do anything.'"

"After a while, you go a little crazy. Everything you try comes to a dead end. Then people explained to me about public opinion," said Mrs. Slovin. "Friends and relatives gave me money to

travel to the U.S.S.R. to see her. But the United States seems to him to be developing a less socially minded man.

Pattern of Life
"It's not that we don't care," he said in an interview here. "It's that the pattern of life in Western society does not permit people to become interested in children."

make a three-week trip to the States."

She went to Mrs. Rita Hauser, the U.S. representative to the Human Rights Commission. She wrote Mrs. Nixon to appeal to another mother, to Mrs. Koygin (wife of Soviet Premier Alexei N. Koygin), "that she might help to let my daughter join me."

"There was no office of any important man I saw in America that did not have a photograph on the desk of his children or his grandchildren. I had never seen that before. It gave me hope. This has nothing to do with laws or politics. We just want to have our children."

"I am a plain woman. My case is standard. There are more dramatic cases."

She had with her a file of 35 short biographical pleas of others' parents in Israel with children still in the Soviet Union.

Although Noemi was behind every word, she tried to talk of the grief of the others too. Mrs. Slovin has been in Geneva the past two days, hoping to find someone of influence, before she leaves for Israel.

Yesterday, she looked chipper and spunky. She was going to make a phone call to Riga.

This morning the beautiful blue eyes were clouded and she seemed distraught. "Your phone call," I asked. "I tried all evening. Maybe it was a coincidence. It didn't go through."

Contrasting American With Russian Children

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK, April 15 (NYT).

"While we talk a great deal about being a child-oriented society, we are markedly and dangerously neglectful of children," according to Urie Bronfenbrenner, professor of psychology and child development at Cornell University.

Dr. Bronfenbrenner contrasts the American and Soviet approaches to child-rearing in his new book, "Two Worlds of Childhood: U.S. and U.S.S.R." (Russell Sage Foundation). He has made nine visits to the Soviet Union in the last ten years, observing children from their first year of life through their early teens.

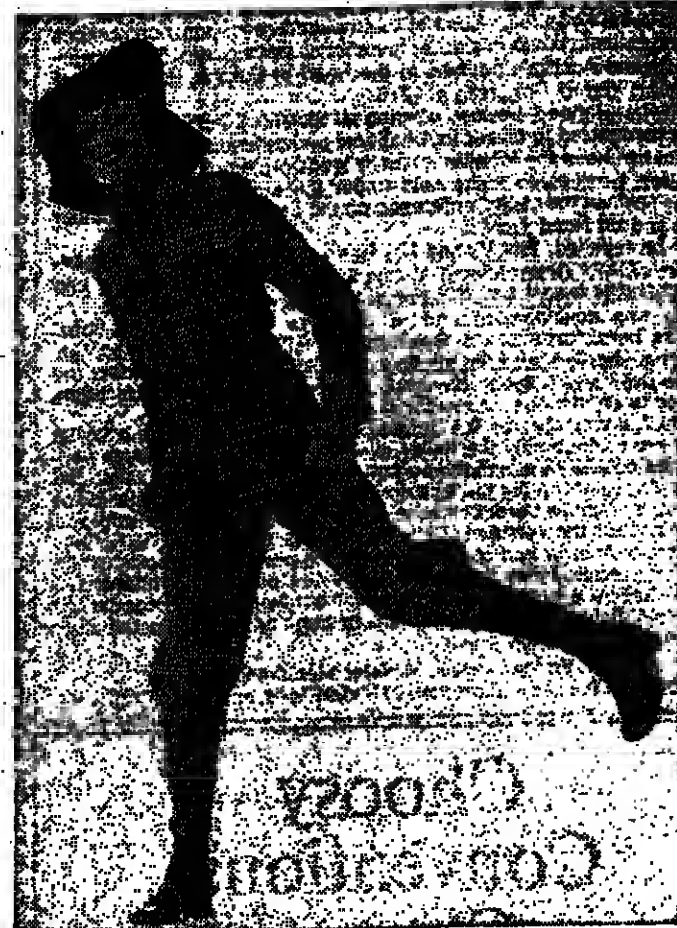
Soviet upbringing, he maintains, emphasizes the development of character and aims to develop a "new Soviet man" concerned about society's needs. But the United States seems to him to be developing a less socially minded man.

Pattern of Life
"It's not that we don't care," he said in an interview here. "It's that the pattern of life in Western society does not permit people to become interested in children."



Two looks for fall from the 19th International Ready-to-Wear Salon, Porte de Versailles, Paris, which closes today. Above, a mid-length outfit designed by Pierre Dostal. Right, knickers, jacket by Daniel Hechter.

The French Line



"The one thing a Russian child can never feel is that he isn't loved. Parents and children are thrown together by the housing shortage."

the social obligations imposed by many occupations and professions, effectively exclude time for one's children. This exclusion is reinforced by the American's fetish for professionalization—the notion that other people know better.

"Parents find their role reduced to coordinator of schedules, chauffeur, baby sitter or chaperone. A 'good mother' nowadays is one who picks the right camp for her children," he said.

"You become human by contact with others older than yourself who enable you by interaction with them to acquire a personality." Without older

children or adults, you wind up by default—in an age-segregated peer group, centering on momentary gratification and anti-social behavior. The result is a generation which has not learned what compassion is—and compassion is essential for survival."

Social Behavior

Concern by one generation for the next, and purposeful teaching of social behavior, have become explicit principles in the Soviet Union, Dr. Bronfenbrenner said.

"Every classroom is also a unit of the Pioneer (Junior Communist) organization, and has real responsibilities," he

said. "The children water newly planted trees, visit sick people in hospitals, and at school assembly report on the good things they did during the week. In addition, the school lays out an array of responsibilities for the child at home. He's supposed to make his bed, help with the dishes, and chop wood for the stove."

In the Soviet Union, he said, parents can see playgrounds from their windows, but in America, urban planning and architecture contribute to segregation by age.

Architects plan houses so that parents cannot see their children at play; inside the house,

the rumpus room is downstairs and the children's rooms as far as possible away from the living room.

Disappearing Children
"American children are disappearing from view," the professor said, "and therefore from the social conscience."

"People in Russia spend more time with their children," Dr. Bronfenbrenner noted. "The one thing a Russian child can never feel is that he isn't loved. Parents and children are thrown together by the housing shortage. It's impossible to send the children off to another part of the house. There isn't another part."

Dr. Bronfenbrenner favored such intrusion rather than isolation.

"Permissiveness is lack of concern," he said, "and one way to get freedom is not to care. How much better to be concerned, to have intrusions, to worry and to be irritated."

New Ballets by an Avant-Garde Composer

By David Stevens

PARIS, April 15—The search for a wider audience makes strange bedfellows, and that seems to be a large part of the explanation for the appearance last weekend in the rather dusty confines of the Opéra-Comique of three new ballets set to works by Luciano Berio.

One might think from the cataclysm that descended from the gallery after each of the ballets, that it was the avant-garde composer who had reached a new audience, rather than the Salle Favart that attracted a new one. But one can never be sure about these things—some of Berio's compositions even include the cataclysm as an integral part of the score, and it certainly was neither unexpected nor disturbing to hear them at the second performance on Saturday.

Only the final offering of the program, "Laborintus II," is said to have been conceived by Berio as a scenic work, and in the event it was the one that was the most striking, even if it was necessary to rely on the same program note for the information that it "develops certain themes from Dante's Divine Comedy." Yet even here it was the work as music that made the strongest impression, with Berio taking his diverse

elements (three voices, 17 instruments, speaker and tape) and blending them into an interesting whole. Jean Bouquin's decor consisted mainly of what looked like oversized laundry hung out to dry, with the speaker delivering his portentous-sounding lines from the pocket of a bathrobe.

But Michel Descombes' cho-

reography, although executed with spirit by the young company, did not seem to match the music in form or strength. And even less did it do so in the other two parts of the program, "Visage" and "Sequenza."

In "Visage," the most collectively musical of the three, there is hardly any need for a visual accompaniment for this

tape mixture of electronic sounds and erotic noises recorded by the remarkable Czech-Berlinian Martin Fricman. The arrhythmic victim of her own sexual fantasies, and Michel Descombes as her phlegmatic companion, strived mightily in the aquarium decor of Joel Stein to make the aural visual, but they finished a distant second.

"Sequenza" is an exploration by the composer of some unexpected sonic possibilities of separately, the flute, viola and trombone, but Descombes' response amounted to nothing more than choreographic doodling.

On the Arts Agenda

The Paris Théâtre des Nations season, somewhat truncated in comparison with previous years, runs this year from May 4 to 29 at the Théâtre de France (Odéon) and at the theater of the Tréteaux de France in Les Halles, the former Paris central market. Prague's Theater za Branou presents two productions at the Odéon from May 6 to 16, Chekhov's "Travny" and Musset's "Lorenzaccio," both in experimental productions with designs by Josef Svoboda and translations and adaptations by Otomar Krejka, the company's director, Karel Kraus and Josef Topol. These are followed by a Romanian musical comedy, "Madame Chiriac," by Tudor Munteanu, and the Teatro Stabile di Genova with Goldoni's "Una delle Ustine Sere di Carnevale." The two productions at Les Halles are Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," by the Teatro Libero di Roma, and "Stomp," by The Combine, a company of former University of Texas students. It is staged by Douglas Dyer, who is said to have conceived the production while staying in a hotel in the Halles area during the events of May-June, 1968.

and Hephaestus of the complete Beethoven violin sonatas, the others being May 8 and 11. On May 3 in the same hall the Menuhin Festival Orchestra, with Yehudi conducting and as violinist and son Jeremy as piano soloist, gives an all-Beethoven program. In Paris, the orchestra will be conducted by the violinist on April 29 and 30, with Jeremy as soloist in the Beethoven Third Concerto the first night and Yehudi soloist in the Violin Concerto the next night. On May 5 in Paris, Hephaestus Menuhin and Elaine Shaffer give a flute-piano recital, on May 19 Yehudi and Hephaestus join in another recital, and May 21 they will be joined by cellist Maurice Gendron. All the Paris concerts are at the Salle Pleyel.

The Brahms Society of Baden-Baden and the Robert Schumann Society of Frankfurt are collaborating in a three-day

series of performances of the works of the two composers May 4-9 in Baden-Baden. The Strasbourg Radio Orchestra, the Zurich Chamber Ensemble play two Brahms sextets, and a final orchestra concert features Brahms' "Alto Rhapsody" and Schumann's Cello Concerto, with Ludwig Hoelscher as soloist in the latter work.

Stravinsky's "Ariadne auf Naxos" is being presented by the Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie in Brussels until April 19 in a staging by Manfred Buhndt, sets by Thierry Bosquet and with André Vandernoot conducting. Nancy Tatum, Claudine Armand and Eberhard Katz sing the principal roles. It alternates with performances of Rossini's "Le Comte Ory" (until April 18) in a staging by Anthony Beech, with sets by Bosquet and conducted by Reinhard Peters.

New British Budget Provides Tax Relief for Legitimate Theaters

LONDON, April 15 (NYT).—The legitimate theaters of Britain won a significant tax concession yesterday from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Roy Jenkins.

He exempted the production of plays from selective employment tax, a head tax on every employee that is imposed on almost all non-manufacturing industry. A similar concession was made for film production last year.

The step follows a recent report by the Arts Council noting that the commercial theater is having an increasingly hard time, in comparison to the sub-

sidized repertory companies. The report urged some public investment in commercial plays.

Relief from S.E.T. will save a large theater in London, West End up to \$500 a week not a huge sum by American standards but certainly significant here. The cost to the treasury will be just over \$1 million a year.

Various theater spokesmen said they were delighted. Bernard Delfont, an impresario who owns four London and seven provincial theaters, said the act would "relieve the burden on theaters and renew confidence in stage presentations."

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فانام النجمل

Revised Mansholt Proposal

EEC Unit Studying Mini-Plan
For Modernizing Agriculture

BRUSSELS, April 15 (AP).—The Common Market Executive Commission has begun studying a mini-plan for modernizing its agriculture, submitted today by vice-president Sico Mansholt.

Mr. Mansholt's new plan is considerably less ambitious than his 1968 aid proposals for land and farm reform, which scored mem-

Wine Accord
May Be Set
Next Monday

BRUSSELS, April 15 (Reuters).—A session to the Common Market's seven-year wine dispute now appears likely on Monday, which would remove a major threat to early entry negotiations with Britain.

Agriculture ministers of the six scheduled a special meeting in Luxembourg on Monday after a two-day session here in which they narrowed their differences, but failed to reach final accord.

Agreement on a common wine policy will enable foreign ministers of the six, who will also be meeting in Luxembourg then, to formally sign the vital agricultural finance agreement and clear the way to entry talks with Britain this summer.

Italy refused to sign the finance package, which was hammered out earlier this year, until agreement is reached on wine, while France makes completion of farm financing a prerequisite for starting entry talks with Britain and the other candidates—Denmark, Germany and Norway.

EEC Commissioner for Agriculture Sico Mansholt told reporters after the session ended early today that the EEC Executive Commission would propose a final compromise plan on Monday.

Italy wants free circulation for wine as an outlet for its production but West Germany wants regulations governing production to remain in national hands to protect its wine growers.

France objects to free circulation without the framework of a common policy that would give community control over surpluses and prevent the French market from being flooded by less expensive Italian wine.

Hike in Capital
Outlays Seen
By Canadians

By Edward Cowan
OTTAWA, April 15 (NYT).—Following two years of stagnation, capital spending in Canada is set to rise 11 percent in 1970, the government reported yesterday.

The strong outlook was regarded as reassuring by economists who have worried that tight money might drag the Canadian economy into a recession. On the other hand, those who have been most concerned about checking inflation found little comfort in the figures.

Most government economists are understood to expect a modest rate of over-all economic growth—less than 3 percent a year—in the next six months.

Government economic policy is expected to continue to lean toward restraint. As one analyst put it in commenting on the significance of the investment outlook: "It wouldn't take very much easing to generate a very strong boom again."

The report by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce was based on answers to a questionnaire submitted by 24,000 companies in November, December and January. Some economists believe that in the intervening three months the slowdown in the North American economy and the squeeze on profit margins may have caused some scaling back of investment plans, perhaps to an increase of 8 or 10 percent from 1969.

Taking spending by all levels of government into account, capital outlays this year may total \$173 billion, up 7.5 percent from \$161 billion in 1969.

In Ontario, Canada's industrial heartland, private investment will jump by 14 percent, the report said, an even stronger advance than last year's 13 percent. Slower rates of growth, or none, are expected in British Columbia, the Prairies and the Atlantic provinces.

In Quebec, where there was only a sluggish rise of 2 to 3 percent in 1969, an increase of 6 percent is anticipated this year.

French Propose 6% 5-Year Growth Rate
PARIS, April 15.—The French cabinet today set the annual rate of the country's economic growth for the 1971-76 five-year plan at 6 percent.

Government spokesmen said the rate will require "much hard work and a great effort of saving" by Frenchmen.

The decision, subject to modification after debate in the Economic and Social Council and the National Assembly, is the middle of three targets—5.5, 6 and 6.5 percent—proposed to the government.

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Alfred E. Davidson

PEOPLE IN
BUSINESS

International Finance Corp., subsidiary of the World Bank, has named a former director of the Channel Study Group, Alfred E. Davidson, as its special representative for Europe, to be based in Paris.

Photios Paulson, formerly director of manufacturing in Europe, has been named general manager for Europe for Beckon, Dickinson and Co., based in Grenoble, France.

International Harvester France has named Jean Mongrand manager of sales.

Ampex Corp. subsidiary Mandrel Industries has named Charles E. Ellison a vice-president of the Ray geophysical division, responsible for European and Middle Eastern operations and headquartered in Hayes, Middlesex, England.

by the Investment Trust Association last week.

The Nomura spokesman said he believed only the investment trusts operated by four securities firms—Nomura, Daiwa, Nikko and Yamabuchi—would initially be authorized to buy foreign stocks, although others were expected to be given permission later.

Spokesmen for both Nomura and Daiwa stressed the significance of the developments, which would mean that Japanese trusts would be able to disperse their risks internationally. They also said the initial framework of \$100 million may be enlarged later.

A spokesman for Nomura Investment Trust said he also hopes to be able to buy foreign stocks starting tomorrow although he could not say in which markets the company would operate initially.

Japanese investment trusts will be allowed to buy New York, London, Paris, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Zurich, Sydney and Toronto—according to an announcement.

Until now, the 11 foreign oil companies operating here had refused to even negotiate on the government's demand for an increase.

Esso's Hugh Wynn insisted that the company's belief "there is no technical justification for an increase in posted prices." But he said the demand should be discussed in detail.

He denied that Esso, a Standard Oil of New Jersey subsidiary, had agreed to an increase in the posted price, as reported earlier today by Tripoli radio.

The latest request set forward by the Libyan Frontiers Movement (LFM) included increases ranging from 13 to 23 U.S. cents a barrel over a ten-year period retroactive to 1965.

The current posted price is \$22.11 per barrel of 30 degree crude oil.

Libya Firms Panel
TRIPOLI, April 15 (Reuters).—Libya's ruling revolutionary council issued a decree today forming a three-man committee to deal with talks between the government and oil companies on higher posted prices.

Oil industry sources said establishment of the committee indicated the possibility of a unilateral raising of posted prices to leave companies a profit margin regarded as "reasonable" by the government.

The decree made no reference to the company-government negotiations which started early in February.

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IOS Suspects a 'Bear Raid'
On Stock; Sees Net Increase

GENEVA, April 15 (NYT).—Top officials of Investors Overseas Services, the mutual-fund complex founded by Bernard Cornfeld, say they believe the company's enemies have mounted an old-fashioned bear raid against its stock.

Edward Cornfeld, president and chief operating officer, said in an interview that the only ammunition the bears (those who sell borrowed stock in hopes of buying it back later at a lower price) had was lower-than-expected IOS earnings in 1969, reflecting exceptionally high operating expenses in the fourth quarter.

He said that last year's net income would be reported at about \$20 million, up from 1968's \$14 million. The company had earlier forecast that earnings would double. The figures are due in early May.

Completed Job
The auditor's job is complicated by the IOS structure—60 companies operating in 100 nations, not only in mutual funds but also in banking, insurance and real estate.

Longing on a sofa in a luxurious office overlooking Lake Geneva, Mr. Cornfeld, an intense, bearded man who has just turned 40, strongly denied rumors that IOS was in a cash crisis.

"If anything we have too much cash," he declared. He said the company had \$40 million of its own money lying in dollar deposits.

"Ours is a company that a good many people would like to see out of the business," he said. "They encourage others to believe the bad things about us."

T Died on Saturday
"The rumor mongers have had a field day. I can tell you one thing. It is not pleasant to survive. According to our report I died in an airplane crash on Saturday."

Nearly 50 percent was wiped from the value of IOS shares last week. Traded over-the-counter and on several European and Canadian stock exchanges, the shares closed last Friday at \$7.75, moved up to \$8.50 yesterday and were unchanged today.

Mr. Cornfeld said the decline began when two Swiss banks wanted to sell 45,000 shares back to IOS last Wednesday. He explained that IOS had to refuse because, as a Canadian-incorporated company, it is forbidden to buy its own shares.

Expenses Up
The real problem of IOS, Mr. Cornfeld said, is that its operating expenses last year increased by \$8 million over the budgeted amount because "internal controls had become sloppy."

He attributed this to the amount of time management spent on public offerings of IOS shares last September. He described this as part of the company's "growing pains."

Mr. Cornfeld said the company had not yet been able to determine whether the decline in IOS stock had any effect on redemption of shares of the company's 17 mutual funds.

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Cross Currents Buffet Wall Street

By John J. Abele

NEW YORK, April 15 (NYT).—

The New York Stock Exchange tumbled along in search of a gain today but ended with another loss. The Dow Jones Industrial average managed to finish with an advance of 2.04 at 782.80, after showing a gain of over 4 points earlier in the day, but price declines market-wide topped advances for the tenth consecutive session.

Glamour issues bore the brunt of the decline and helped to push broad-based market indicators into lower ground. The exchange's composite index slipped 0.13 to 47.94, while Standard & Poor's 500 declined 0.16 to 86.73.

Fourteen of the 15 most-active stocks finished with losses and five

Prices Mixed as
Rally Evaporates

the decline and helped to push broad-based market indicators into lower ground. The exchange's composite index slipped 0.13 to 47.94, while Standard & Poor's 500 declined 0.16 to 86.73.

Fourteen of the 15 most-active stocks finished with losses and five

of the losers were down by 4 points or more. The only winner on the active list was Occidental Petroleum, which edged up 3/8, to 20 1/2.

Advances led declines by a narrow margin for most of the session, continuing the mild upturn that developed late yesterday but the final tally showed 731 losers against 328 winners.

Volume was 941 million shares against 10.81 million shares yesterday. Heavy losses in the glamour section, due in part to the transfer of large blocks at substantial discounts, where the principal feature of the day.

Amper Tumbles
Amper, the most active issue of the day, tumbled 5 1/8, to 22 3/8. Its volume of 226,900 shares included a block of 127,000 shares at 24.

During the day, the West Coast manufacturer of tape recording and electronic equipment said it was encountering "general domestic market softness" and that share earnings for the quarter and fiscal year ending May 3 would be about the same as last year.

Recent Wall Street estimates have placed Amper's fiscal 1970 share earnings at \$1.45 to \$1.55 against last year's \$1.35.

Monroe Plunges
Monroe Auto Equipment, the third most-active stock, plunged 4 3/4 to 35 1/2, on grades of 118,000 shares, including an opening block of 105,500 shares at 38.

The stock did not trade yesterday after falling 4 3/8 on trades of 10,800 shares on Monday, when the company reported third-quarter share earnings declined to 43 cents from 46 cents in the 1969 period.

Its share earnings in the first half of its fiscal year had been 30 cents higher than a year earlier.

Other large losers on the active list included Planning Research, down 4 to 24 1/2; Mohawk Data, down 5 to 45; Telex, down 5 to 119 1/8; and Pitney-Bowes, down 2 3/8 to 31 1/2.

Tandy Sets Acquisition Of LTV Subsidiary
NEW YORK, April 15 (NYT).—Tandy Corp. has bought the business and certain assets of Allied Radio Corp., a subsidiary of LTV Ling Altec, for about \$30 million, it was announced yesterday.

Of the total payment, about \$12 million is to be in cash, with Allied Radio retaining certain of its assets. The exact price is subject to audit adjustments.

Money Futures Trading Set
NEW YORK, April 15 (NYT).—The International Commercial Exchange, said to be the first market for currency contract futures, is scheduled to open on April 30 here.

Murray Borowitz, exchange president, noted that the exchange had been scheduled to open last Dec. 15, but had experienced trouble in obtaining communications equipment. Trading initially is to be in contracts for future delivery in the British pound, the French and

U.S. Companies Report

Profits Down 15% at General Telephone

TAMPA, Fla., April 15 (Reuters).

General Telephone and Electronics Corp. president Leslie H. Warner today blamed the firm's 15 percent drop in first-quarter earnings primarily on a prolonged strike at an Illinois plant and "the impact of the slowing economy on the operating results of Sylvania Electric Products Inc."

Mr. Warner told the annual shareholders meeting that income from telephone operations alone was up 3 percent at \$38.7 million. But

manufacturing income in the 1970 quarter was cut in half, at \$9.3 million, compared with the year-earlier \$20 million.

Mr. Warner said the general economic problems affecting Sylvania "began in the second half of 1969 and are continuing to prevail so far this year."

First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 733.8 773.7
Profits (millions)... 44.7 52.33
Per Share... 0.42 0.50

First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 60.8 58.0
Profits (millions)... 1.97 1.77
Per Share... 0.45 0.78

First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 107.69 90.45
Profits (millions)... 3.15 3.87
Per Share... 1.27 1.56

First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 47.46 44.1
Profits (millions)... 2.18 2.18
Per Share... 0.88 0.87

First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 90.4 82.8
Profits (millions)... 5.45 5.94
Per Share... 1.16 0.83

First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 79.1 75.8
Profits (millions)... 2.63 2.91
Per Share... 0.45 0.49

First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 115.1 122.7
Profits (millions)... 5.37 7.29
Per Share... 0.32 0.43

First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 107.1 108.4
Profits (millions)... 3.37 2.58
Per Share... 0.18 0.14

First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 62.1 55.1
Profits (millions)... 4.43 3.94
Per Share... 0.28 0.24

First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 158.2 148.2
Profits (millions)... 7.61 8.45
Per Share... 0.63 0.70

First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 512.0 494.0
Profits (millions)... 31.2 34.0
Per Share... 0.90 0.97

First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 245.5 250.25
Profits (millions)... 8.76 7.92
Per Share... 0.32 0.29

First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 108.1 109.2
Profits (millions)... 1.39 2.39
Per Share... 0.26 0.57

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NCR Co.

First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 305.1 264.8
Profits (millions)... 8.15 6.52
Per Share... 0.76 0.61

First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 59.33 57.37
Profits (millions)... 2.89 3.44
Per Share... 0.34 0.36

First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 569.1 677.78
Profits (millions)... 15.25 18.01
Per Share... 0.51 0.83

First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 1,135 1,331
Profits (millions)... 28.83 35.25
Per Share... 0.95 1.23

First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 755.3 875.3
Profits (millions)... 32.29 39.87
Per Share... 1.01 0.74

First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 233.4 215.9
Profits (millions)... 8.42 9.21
Per Share... 0.60 0.87

First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 40.8 39.9
Profits (millions)... 0.27 1.83
Per Share... 0.05 0.35

First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 221.7 188.2
Profits (millions)... 8.06 6.95
Per Share... 0.73 0.63

First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 68.5 64.0
Profits (millions)... 7.1 6.1
Per Share... 0.72 0.71

First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 48.9 45.35
Profits (millions)... 2.10 2.19
Per Share... 0.44 0.46

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watch it go

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

April 16, 1970

\$150,000,000



Atlantic Richfield Company

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Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

The First Boston Corporation

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith

Blyth & Co., Inc.

Drexel Harriman Ripley

Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co.

Glore Forgan Staats

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.

Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Lehman Brothers

Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis

Salomon Brothers & Hutzler

Stone & Webster Securities Corporation

Wertheim & Co.

White, Weld & Co.

Dean Witter & Co.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1970 - Stocks and Bonds										1970 - Stocks and Bonds									
High	Low	Div.	5	100s	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	High	Low	Div.	5	100s	First	High	Low	Last	Chg
25 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4
25 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4
25 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4
25 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4
25 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4
25 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4
25 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4
25 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4
25 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4
25 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4

1970 - Stocks and Bonds										1970 - Stocks and Bonds									
High	Low	Div.	5	100s	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	High	Low	Div.	5	100s	First	High	Low	Last	Chg
25 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4	25 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4
25 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4	25 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4
25 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4	25 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4
25 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4	25 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4
25 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4	25 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4
25 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4	25 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4
25 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4	25 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4
25 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4	25 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4
25 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4	25 1/2	12 1/2	Abacus	1.10	10	13	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4



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11 1/4% For how long?

United States Investment Plan Bonds for US \$500 or more give you a guaranteed, fixed return. After year 1, you get a 24-year U.S.I.P. growth bond paying 11 1/4% compounded annually. For 24 years.

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And nobody has to look a penny with U.S.I.P.

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Enclosed is my check made payable to United States Investment Plan for (US \$500 or more) worth of growth bonds circled above.

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U.S. Investment Services (Nassau, Bahamas)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

The following are the value of the funds as of April 15, 1970.

Fund Name	Assets	Liabilities	Net Assets
ABACUS FUND	11.75	1.10	10.65
ABACUS FUND	11.75	1.10	10.65
ABACUS FUND	11.75	1.10	10.65
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ABACUS FUND	11.75	1.10	10.65
ABACUS FUND	11.75	1.10	10.65
ABACUS FUND	11.75	1.10	10.65

European Gold Markets

London, April 15, 1970. Open Close Change.

Gold	358.87	-0.08
100gms	358.87	-0.08

Foreign Stock Indexes

Yen, Free, High, Low.

Index	Yen	Free	High	Low
Amsterdam	131.3	131.3	131.3	131.3
Amsterdam	131.3	131.3	131.3	131.3

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

ABACUS	11.75
ABACUS	11.75

Brussels

ABACUS	11.75
ABACUS	11.75

Dusseldorf

ABACUS	11.75
ABACUS	11.75

London

ABACUS	11.75
ABACUS	11.75

Paris

ABACUS	11.75
ABACUS	11.75

Zurich

ABACUS	11.75
ABACUS	11.75

European Gold Markets

London, April 15, 1970. Open Close Change.

Gold	358.87	-0.08
100gms	358.87	-0.08

Foreign Stock Indexes

Yen, Free, High, Low.

Index	Yen	Free	High	Low
Amsterdam	131.3	131.3	131.3	131.3
Amsterdam	131.3	131.3	131.3	131.3

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

ABACUS	11.75
ABACUS	11.75

Brussels

ABACUS	11.75
ABACUS	11.75

Dusseldorf

ABACUS	11.75
ABACUS	11.75

London

ABACUS	11.75
ABACUS	11.75

Paris

ABACUS	11.75
ABACUS	11.75

Zurich

ABACUS	11.75
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Paris

ABACUS	11.75
ABACUS	11.75

Zurich

ABACUS	11.75
ABACUS	11.75

U.S. Commodity Prices

POTATOES
Maine closed 4 to 6 cents lower.

of Am. R.F.	90	60 1/2	60 1/2
decuary Tr.	78	74	74
First Nat. Borden ..	67 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/4
& Trust Co.	63 1/2	63 1/4	64

Market Summary				
April 15, 1970				
Most Active—New York				
Amper Co	116,800	22 1/2	-4 1/4	
Lowe's Thea	226,800	34 1/4	- 1/2	
Murray Equip	116,600	35 1/4	- 1/2	
Denroy Inc	114,500	1 1/2	-1 1/4	
AI Indust	114,100	6 1/4	- 1/2	
Gen Tel El	111,900	2 1/2	- 1/2	
Plan Resear	111,400	2 1/2	- 1/2	
Servy Rand	111,000	2 1/2	- 1/2	
Am Tel Tel	87,600	20 1/2	- 1/2	
Occident Tel	76,300	44 1/4	+ 1/2	
Kresge	74,700	11 1/4	- 1/2	
Mohawk Dal	72,300	11 1/4	- 1/2	
Texter Corp	62,900	12 1/2	- 1/2	
Searle GD	63,500	21 1/2	- 1/2	
Pittney Bow				
Volume, all stocks:	3,618,888	shares.		
Volume, all stocks:	1,545,000	shares.		
Ratio, 15 stocks, 16.35 percent.				
Average price, 15 stocks, \$35.28.				
15700 highs: 123; lows, 148.				
Issues traded: 1,587.				
Advances, 32; declines, 73; unchanged, 308.				
N. Y. stock index: 47.94 -0.13; industrials: 48.87 -0.14; transportation: 28.55 -0.01; utility: 39.88 -0.18; finance: 46.70 -0.14.				
Most Actives—American				
Kilgus-Elec N	71,000	31 1/4	+2 3/4	
Minnervale	66,200	9 1/4	- 1/2	
Laviz	62,000	41 1/2	- 1/2	
Nome Oil A	44,160	13 1/4	- 1/2	
Willis Glob	41,000	1 1/2	- 1/2	
Carver	32,000	6 1/4	- 1/2	
Cargill	24,000	75 1/4	- 1/2	
Dynalene	24,000	6 1/4	- 1/2	
Amcor	24,000	11 1/4	- 1/2	
Lowe's	23,000	11 1/4	- 1/2	
Amcor stock sales	450	2,270,000		
Am. stock index:		4,837.70		
High 24.39	Low 22.67	Class 22.67	Net Chg -26	

Dow Jones Averages				
Open				
30 Ind	798.77	794.7	192.00	+2.04
30 Trd	169.67	173.7	168.47	+19.27
65 S&P	238.98	241.46	237.54	+229.20

Standard & Poor's				
High Low Close N.Y.				
425 Industrials	95.87	94.64	94.83	-1.16
29 Railroads	30.54	30.41	30.19	-0.09
65 S&P	238.98	241.46	237.54	+229.20

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Shares				
Buy Sell %Share				
April 14	\$4,233	412,178	11,560	
April 15	300,654	412,178	11,560	
April 16	207,751	384,823	4,528	
April 17	376,106	384,823	4,528	
April 18	22,321	384,823	4,528	
— These totals are included in the sales figures.				

N.Y. Highs and Lows				
NEW HIGHS-13				
Am Cryst P	McIntyre Min			
Bucy Erie	MGW			
Com Rail	Questor Ex			
Am Invest	Questor P/A			
Dover Corp	Square O			
Drug Ind	West E			
NEW LOWS-16				
AI Indust	Int'l Brands			
Allied Mills	Inter D Sir			
Allied Pl	Jarman And			
Am Shiping	Keller Indust			
Amfac Inc	Koppers Co			
Am Invest	Leav Sieg of			
APL Co PFC	Leasco Dis			
CC Int'l B	Leav Sieg of			
Avco Brew	LIFE Corp			
Autum Ind	Luddick Alrc			
Avco Corp	Louis Tech			
Bank of Cal	Local Corp			
Bench HRC	Marriott Co			
Black Hills	McCrory			
Buck Month	McCrory P B			
CC Int'l B	Mercent Str			
East Ind	Millies Lab			
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East Ind				

NOMINAL 15-KED		COTTON		SHEEP		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK		LIVE		BEEF		CATTLE		HOGS		PORK	
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BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO

Condensed Statement of Condition of the
Bank and its Special Sections
as of 31 December 1969

	("In U.S. Dollars")	
	31-12-1969	31-12-1968
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	945,635,124	849,324,622
Government and other Securities	1,332,647,657	1,407,392,132
Loans, Discounts and Correspondents	7,446,792,315	6,199,131,203
Customers' Liabilities for guarantees, acceptances, etc.	896,390,707	764,387,793
Other Assets	450,395,127	448,499,317
Investment in Subsidiaries and Affiliates	40,854,796	32,984,229
Bank Premises and other Real Estate	278,726	1
	<u>11,113,292,423</u>	<u>9,701,719,297</u>
Securities deposited	3,534,510,503	3,351,972,666
	<u>14,647,802,925</u>	<u>13,053,691,963</u>
LIABILITIES		
Capital and surplus	** 240,412,268	228,159,619
Deposits, Bonds in circulation, etc.	8,710,596,429	7,329,421,120
Guarantees, Acceptances, Confirmed Letters of Credit, etc.	896,390,707	764,387,793
Other Liabilities	1,250,901,112	1,966,168,452
Net Profit	14,991,906	13,784,302
	<u>11,113,292,423</u>	<u>9,701,719,297</u>
Depositors of Securities	3,534,510,503	3,351,972,666
	<u>14,647,802,925</u>	<u>13,053,691,963</u>

* Equivalent of the Italian Lire amounts converted at the year-end official rates of exchange.
 ** Of which U.S. \$15,663,645 due by capital subscribers.

HEAD OFFICE: ROME

Branches throughout Italy, in New York and in Madrid
 Affiliated Bank in Zurich, Lavoro Bank A.G.
 Representative Offices in London, Paris, Frankfurt a/M.,
 Brussels, Montreal, Caracas, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo.

NEW YORK BRANCH AND U.S. REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE:
 25 West 51st Street (at Rockefeller Plaza). Phone: 581-0710.

Arrangements for this financing have been completed outside of the United States, its funds held by non-citizens and non-residents of the United States and its territories.

\$10,000,000

KEMIJOKI OY
Kemi River Corporation

Seven-year Loan

Unconditionally guaranteed by the
REPUBLIC OF FINLAND

This loan has been made in Eurodollars by a consortium of European Banks headed by

MARINE MIDLAND GRACE
TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

and

INTERUNION
UNION INTERNATIONALE DE
FINANCEMENT ET DE PARTICIPATION

The loan was proposed and planned by

LEHMAN BROTHERS
Established 1850

NEW YORK • CHICAGO • DALLAS • DENVER • HOUSTON • LOS ANGELES • PARIS • SAN FRANCISCO

April 15, 1970.

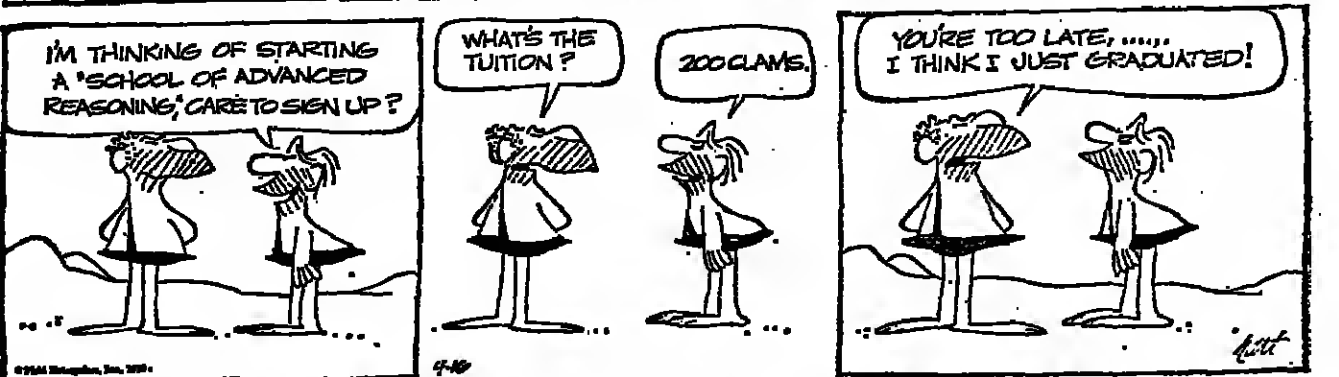
International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

PEANUTS



R.C.



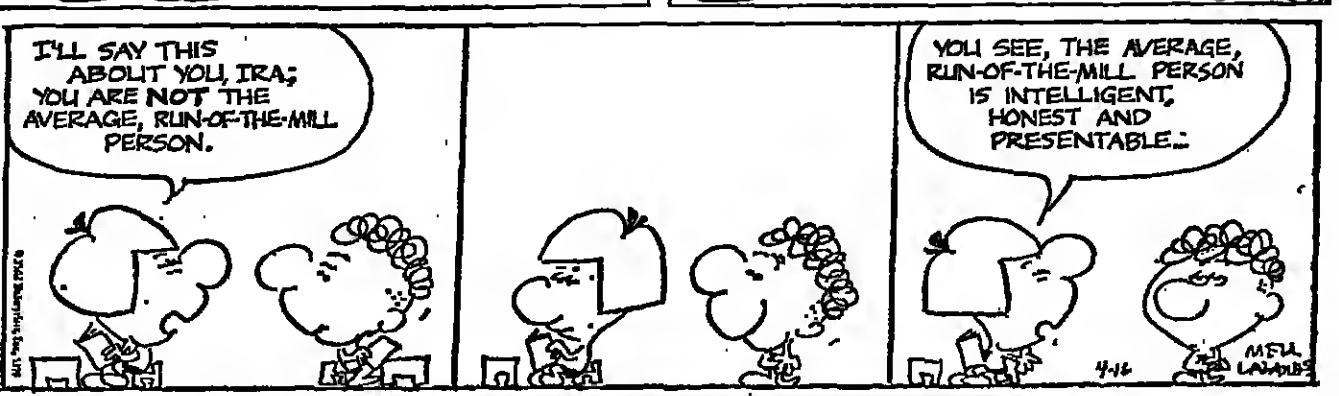
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



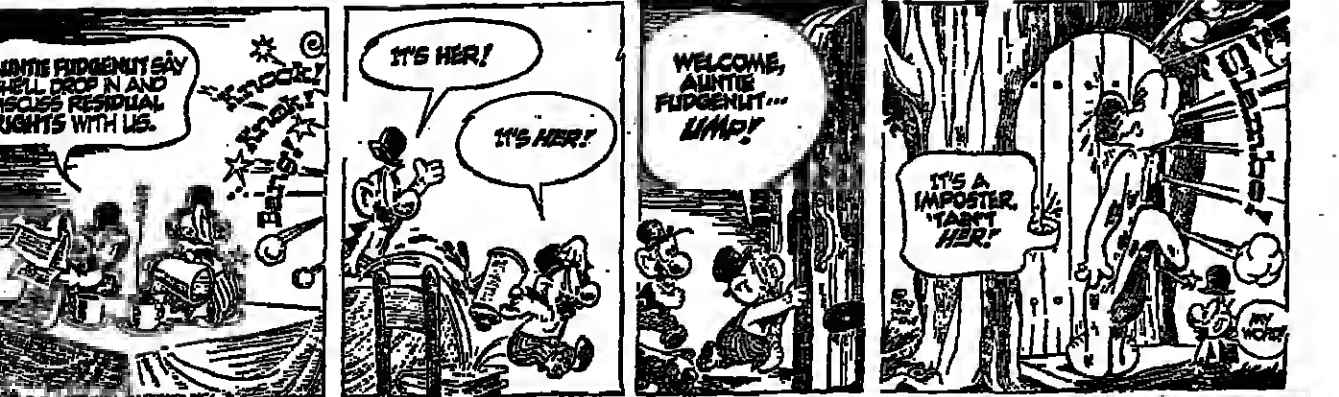
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South opened with one heart and rebid two diamonds when his partner responded one spade. North's second-round jump to four hearts was a slam invitation and suggested a good hand, although perhaps not quite as good as North actually held.

Relying on her partner to hold a very substantial hand, South ventured into Blackwood and settled in six hearts when her partner showed three aces. It was not easy for West to know that a diamond lead would be a killer, and she selected the heart jack for reasons of safety.

This solved a minor problem for the declarer, but the major problem of the diamond suit remained. With a problem suit of this kind the decision should be postponed in the hope that some clues become available. South therefore drew all of East's trumps and continued with the spade king and jack. The appearance of West's queen not only gave South an extra spade trick for a diamond discard but also gave her a clue to the distribution.

West was known to have started with exactly two spades and exactly one heart, which left ten cards in the minor suits. Several of these figured to be in diamonds, for with great club length West would no doubt have tried a pre-emptive overcall. On this basis the "inferior" play of the diamond suit suddenly became attractive. If East was short in diamonds, as South inferred, there was no reason to play her for any honor at all. The declarer therefore led a low diamond from dummy

NORTH			
♠ A 10 7 4			
♥ A K 9			
♦ Q 8 6 5			
♣ A 8			
WEST			
♠ Q 3			
♥ J			
♦ K J 7 4 2			
♣ Q 9 7 3 2			
EAST (D)			
♠ 9 8 6 5 2			
♥ 10 8 5 4			
♦ —			
♣ 10 6 5 4			
SOUTH			
♠ K J			
♥ Q 10 7 4 3			
♦ A 10 8 3			
♣ K J			

West led the heart jack.

COMMIT	SICAT	PAJMS
AMAJI	MATE	AMAJI
MEJIA	AMON	BENI
PRINCIPAL	POWER	
SKATE	RAIT	
TICH	SSE	MAN
ARARY	BRIGHT	THEM
ARARY	IRE	SEGE
SOLEMNESS	MAUL	
HMS	COIG	RUB
TRAG	HAIZED	
AREAS	MATERIALS	
ZINC	SOLE	INDIA
AMOK	AMAR	DEEWIS
NEWS	MTISIS	ETIRWIS

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

EGBIE

POVER

MYCALL

MEEFAL

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

THE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: WAFER ABATE FAMILY HIDING

Answer: What some investors do when they expect the market to go down--"BEAR" WITH IT

BOOKS

LOSING BATTLES

By Eudora Welty. Random House. 436 pp. \$7.95. Reviewed by Richard Rhodes

THE PURPOSE, it would appear, was deliberately to write a masterpiece—not in the promotional but in the original sense of that word. Eudora Welty built this work on all her years of learning, through seven novels—among them "The Wedding" (1946) and "The Ponder Heart" (1954)—and many short stories. In "Losing Battles" Welty intended that we should see rural Mississippi in the middle of the Depression as if we had been born there and grown up in its ways, and she intended at the same time that we should see it entirely within the frame of the traditional novel. She succeeds, but at the sacrifice of exuberance, of that awkward richness which spills from every page of "Moby Dick" or "Leaves of Grass" or Emerson's "Essays." Miss Welty has taken the form of the novel of manners and deliberately stretched that form to its limit—and not one word farther. Masterpieces, on the other hand, break off in pieces of language that cannot be catalogued.

With that said (and not willingly said either), consider the proud bravado of this long work: more than 30 characters at a family reunion, all of them taking turns to talk during a mere two days of actual time spread out over 436 pages; intricately interconnecting stories of a half-dozen large families spun amidst the frolic and confusion of a long day of picnicking, visiting, children, problems. Faulkner carried off this sort of complexity, but no one else recently has tried.

The families come together for their annual reunion to celebrate Granny Vaughn's 90th birthday and to witness the turn of her great-grandson Jack Rembo, due out of jail after a year on a legally correct but locally contested charge of burglary. Jack's wife, Gloria, also waits with Jack's baby, Lady May, whom he has never seen. Grandson Noah Webster Beecham arrives from out of the country with his mail-order bride, Cleo. The others, crowds of parents and children and dogs, come piling out of cars and trucks of every description. Miss Lexie Rembo walks in late, having left behind her charge, Miss Julia Mortimer, bedridden and apparently senile.

As the stories of the past unfold, the stories of the present begin. Judge Oscar Moody, the same who sent Jack Rembo to jail, is out with his wife in her cherished "Bath" trying to find his way over back-country roads to the reunion to read Miss Julia's will to the assembled families. For Miss Julia had left the house soon after Aunt Lexie that morning, staggering down the street and died—as if by her death to combat the forces of the reunion, the forces of family ties she has dauntlessly tried to break to that children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren might be free to go out into the modern world. But Miss Moody's quick maneuvers to hang itself on the edge of a cliff with a neighbor boy occupying the back seat and thus maintaining a delicate balance. How Jack Rembo finally

Richard Rhodes's study of the Middle West, "The Inland Ground," will be published next fall. He wrote this review for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

Pablo Casals Gets Columbia Degree

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—Pablo Casals, 83, received an honorary degree Monday from Columbia University in a ceremony filled with tradition and music.

The Spanish-born cellist and conductor received the university's tribute as a musician of genius, "a man of unflagging generosity and an artist who has defied kings and dictators."

Tourism in Yemen Soars to 85

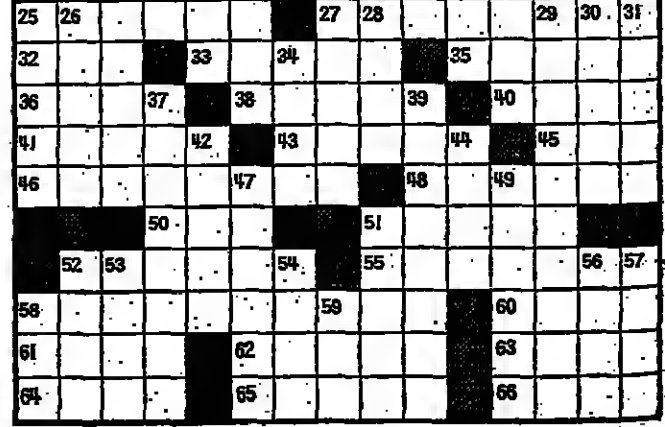
SANAA, Yemen, April 13 (AP)—The Yemen Ministry of Tourism has reported a 20-fold increase in visitors in the last three years.

In 1967 there were only four tourists, but there have been 85 this year.

The ministry said: "With luck and settled conditions we might get 1,000 tourists by the end of 1970."

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng



- ACROSS
- Eastern judge
 - Honshu volcano
 - Social grace
 - Settled
 - Ferber novel
 - Oriental name
 - Portuguese titles
 - Sports-car feature
 - Accelerate
 - Glossy paint
 - Sell at
 - Through Prefix
 - Pest
 - Trousers
 - Pother
 - Monster of myth
 - Evenly contested
 - Not energetic
 - Fluid
 - Culture medium
 - One of the manships
 - Communications
 - Youth org.
 - Philosopher in "Candide"
 - Display
 - Inter-American org.
 - Cup (forte)
 - Varnish
 - Ingredient
 - Blunder
 - Buccaneer's symbol
 - Food fish
 - Official doings
 - Figure of speech
 - Old's river
 - Slang for a British coin
 - Menu item
 - Be: It
 - DOWN
 - Unsmooth ones
 - Off balance
 - Cheap
 - With 11 Down, having much to do
 - Menu entries
 - Initial trio
 - Broadcaster's adjunct
 - Chairman's concern
 - Hobart's Island
 - See 5 Down
 - Fuel
 - Sound of impatience
 - Blemish
 - Plaything
 - Lively dance
 - City in Turkey
 - Gives the gas
 - Bestow kudos
 - Word for copious
 - Asian capital
 - Violin
 - Notes Abba
 - Man of Zagreb
 - Went away
 - Flat Prefix
 - Things to let Abba
 - Egyptian deity
 - Last item
 - Counterfeit
 - High Prefix
 - Botanical turf
 - Geologic periods
 - Outdoor game
 - Monroe's name for short
 - Four qts.

Take 2-0 Lead in Peaceful Game

Lakers Leave Hawks 'Bloody'

By Dave Anderson

ATLANTA, April 15 (UPI).—In the midweek meeting of the Atlanta Hawks, the Los Angeles Lakers left the Hawks "bloody" after a 105-94 victory.

Richie Guerin, coach of the Hawks, had warned that blood

"would be spilled" on the Alexander Coliseum court if the officiating in Guerin's opinion, did not improve in the Western Division final series. Guerin was fined \$1,000 for his threat.

No blood was spilled last night in the Lakers' 105-94 victory. Now the Hawks need a transfusion.

The Lakers, winners of the first two games at Atlanta in the four-of-seven series, will return to Los Angeles with an opportunity to

eliminate the Hawks with triumphs Friday and Sunday. The winning team will oppose the Eastern survivor in the title series.

Guerin had criticized publicly the game officials, for their foul calls Sunday when the Lakers won, 119-115. As a result, last night's officials, Richie Powers and Ed Rush, were on trial before a belligerent crowd.

Listen, Shorty

Several times the game was interrupted to clear the court of crumpled paper cups. But among the players, there were no flare-ups, except for an apparently angry discussion between Wilt Chamberlain of the Lakers and Walt Hazzard of the Hawks moments after the halftime buzzer.

Obviously annoyed, the 7-foot-2-inch Chamberlain grabbed Hazzard, who is 6-3, by the left arm and spoke sharply to him. Spectators booed Chamberlain, who answered back at Walt Bellamy, the 6-11 Hawk center, escorted him toward the locker-room tunnel.

"I'd just rather forget about it," Chamberlain said later. "It was not in heat, just to get things clear."

"It was nothing, just the heat of battle," Hazzard explained. "A lot of things happen out there, man."

The Hawks held an early 19-10 lead, but the Lakers took command in the third quarter, bolting to a 77-65 lead and after that the Hawks never got closer than 9 points.

Chamberlain, perhaps aroused by the halftime incident with Hazzard, contributed 24 points and 24 rebounds. Dick Garrett, a rookie Laker guard, also scored 24 and Jerry West had 22 despite four personal fouls in the first half.

For the Hawks, with a 39 percent field-goal average, Bellamy had 20 points and 17 rebounds, but Lou Hudson was limited to only 12 points, including 4 in the final moments, by West's guarding.

The Hawks had only ten personal fouls called against them in the first three quarters, compared with 17 for the Lakers.

"I thought the officials did a real good job," Guerin said. "We just didn't shoot the ball at all."

ABA Unanimously Approves Merger Accord With NBA

By Mark Asher

NEW YORK, April 15 (UPI).—The Washington Caps became a lame-duck franchise yesterday when American Basketball Association trustees unanimously accepted a merger proposal totally agreeable to the National Basketball Association's merger committee.

Caps president Earl Foreman as much as admitted it was all over for Washington. "The ABA has reached an accord on what it will do. Now it is up to the NBA. I have done all I could for Washington," he said.

"NBA approval is virtually a formality," said Dick Tinkham, chairman of the ABA merger committee and executive vice-president of the Indiana Pacers. The NBA is expected to meet early next week.

"We must protect Foreman," one ABA owner said. "He still has playoff games remaining."

The seven general areas of agreement announced at a late afternoon news conference by ABA commissioner Jack Dolph were basically the same ones Sam Schulman, chairman of the NBA merger committee, reported that the two merger committees agreed upon last week.

Foreman will not have to pay the indemnity price of \$125 million per ABA team, Schulman said, because he is moving the Caps and resolving a territorial conflict with the Baltimore Bullets.

"There is other sweetening in the pot for Foreman," an ABA source noted. Dolph hinted that Foreman would also receive certain remuneration from the ABA.

The merger committees have given Foreman until July 1 to find a new home for his team. Foreman indicated that the ideal setup would be a Virginia regional franchise in Richmond, Roanoke, Norfolk and Newport News.

That was the last point of Dolph's announcement, which included an interleague championship game and all-star game, a limited regular-season interleague schedule and unlimited interleague exhibition games for the next three seasons.

All 11 ABA teams are included in the merger. Each league will keep its separate identity for three years and will retain separate negotiating rights for national television for that span. The league will completely realign after three seasons.

All players who are involved in multiple signings will remain in their current legal status, their future to be resolved between the two leagues involved. These include Rick Barry, Dave Bing, Bill Cunningham and Zelmo Beaty.

Dolph said that once the NBA ratifies the package the two leagues would appoint committees to take care of "minor housekeeping details" such as playing rules, draft procedure and interleague trading before the complete marriage.

Henderson Slams Braves for Giants

ATLANTA, April 15 (UPI).—Ken Henderson collected four hits, including a grand slam homer in the ninth inning last night, to power the San Francisco Giants to a 15-11 victory over Atlanta after the Braves blew an 8-0 lead.

Henderson, who had a perfect night with three singles and two walks in addition to his first home run of the season, hit his game-winning blast off Milt Pappas, the Braves' sixth pitcher, after Joser Gary Neibauer walked the first three batters of the inning.

Solo homers by Tony Perez and Johnny Bench in the fourth inning and a grand slam by Bobby Tolan in the seventh powered Cincinnati to a 6-1 victory over San Diego. Wayne Granger blanked the Padres the last two innings to preserve rookie right-hander Wayne Simpson's second victory of the season.

Simpson, who won his third straight game, struck out two batters in his major league debut last week, extended his string of scoreless innings to 15 before the Padres scored in the seventh on a single by Nate Colbert and a double by Clarence Gaston.

Dodgers 3, Astros 2

Willie Crawford's 400-foot homer in the fourth inning and three innings of perfect relief pitching by Jim Brewer helped Los Angeles beat Houston, 3-2, for the Dodgers' third straight victory.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	4	1	.800	0
Detroit	3	2	.600	1 1/2
Washington	3	3	.500	2
Boston	2	3	.400	2 1/2
New York	2	4	.333	3
Cleveland	2	5	.286	3 1/2

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	3	1	.750	0
California	3	2	.600	1 1/2
Oakland	3	3	.500	2
Milwaukee	2	3	.400	2 1/2
Kansas City	2	4	.333	3
Chicago	2	5	.286	3 1/2

* GB based on California.

Tuesday's Results

Kansas City at Minnesota, mon. Washington at Baltimore, rain. Detroit 12, Cleveland 4. Boston 6, New York 3. Oakland 5, Milwaukee 1. Chicago 2, California 1.

Wednesday's Games

(Not included in standings)

Boston 6, New York 4. Chicago 5, Philadelphia 4. St. Louis 4, Montreal 5. San Francisco 15, Atlanta 11. Cincinnati 6, San Diego 2. Los Angeles 3, Houston 2.

Chicago 6, Philadelphia 1. Montreal at St. Louis, night. San Diego at Cincinnati, night. Los Angeles at Houston, night. San Francisco at Montreal, night. (Only games scheduled.)

Lonborg Bats, Pitches Way To 2d Victory

BOSTON, April 15 (AP).—Jim Lonborg checked the New York Yankees with late relief help from Sparky Lyle and also smashed his second major league home run today as the Boston Red Sox registered a 6-2 victory.

Lonborg, seeking to regain his form of 1967, when he won the Cy Young Award, had a three-hit shutout for seven innings before the Yankees rallied for two runs in the eighth. But Lyle preserved the right-hander's second straight triumph.

The Red Sox staked Lonborg to a 2-0 lead in the first on an infield hit by Mike Andrews, a walk, a run-scoring single by Carl Yastrzemski and a sacrifice fly by George Scott.

A walk plus singles by Tony Conigliaro and Gerry Moses produced another run in the fourth, and Boston made it 5-0 in the fifth on singles by Andrews and Reggie Smith, a run-scoring groundout by Yastrzemski and a single by Rico Petrocelli.

Lonborg's homer into the left-field screen made it 6-0 in the sixth.

Cubs 5, Phillies 1

Billy Williams had four straight hits, including his 250th major league home run, and Chicago beat Philadelphia, 5-1.

Ex-Phil Johnny Callison drove in two runs, one coming in the fifth when the Cubs chased Phil start Rick Wise and clinched the year's first victory for Bill Hands. Hands, a 20-game winner last year, scattered six hits and yielded the only run in the fourth on Deron Johnson's double and Larry Hise's single.

Tuesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

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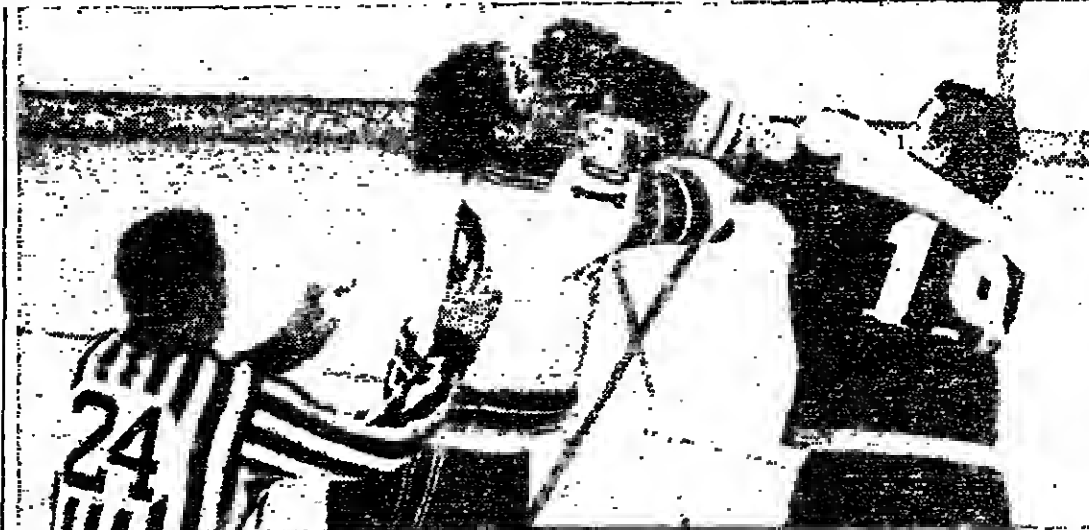
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MELTING THE ICE—An excerpt from the Ranger-Bruin playoffs that have set records for penalty minutes: Boston's John McKenzie (right) lands one on Walt Tkaczuk's head.

Playing Dirty Can Be Good Clean Fun

By Gerald Eskenazi

BOSTON, April 15 (UPI).—In a moment of apparent weakness last fall, Derek Michael Sanderson told a reporter, "I don't think I'm really a bad guy on the ice at all."

That was before the start of the National Hockey League season. Now the regular season is over, the Stanley Cup playoffs are under way—and Sanderson has done nothing to support his self-appraisal of last fall. The 24-year-old cen-

ter the Boston Bruins affectionately refer to as "The Turk" is being his normal self: loud, controversial, irreverent, blood-lusting.

"Sure, I'm a dirty player," he says. "I like playing dirty. Anyway, that's the way the game should be played. I like fighting."

In the first two games of the current series between the Bruins and the New York Rangers, Sanderson threw his weight around on Boston ice as his team bullied the Rangers twice. Saturday night, the fans at Madison Square Garden waved rubber chickens at "The Turk" and held up signs that said: "Kill Derek."

Eager to Return Home

Wholesale fighting erupted in the opening moments of the game, and Sanderson was thrown out, along with one Ranger. After the Rangers had won the game, Sanderson consoled himself with the statement: "Now it's got to go back to Boston. And they'll get it when they come to Boston."

Hockey's mod-dressing, management-baiting answer to Joe Namath will undoubtedly be ready, and the rough tactics that send rival players and fans into a fury will merely add to the adulation he gets as Boston's newest "character" athlete.

Sanderson's approach to the hazards of professional hockey is brutally philosophical: "So what if I lose a couple of teeth? I'm going to lose them anyway, sooner or later."

Emile Francis, the Ranger coach, calls Sanderson "one helluva hockey player," a bruising all-out player, who "kills penalties and kills you in the process." Then Francis says the

Derek the supreme complainer: "He's got a mean streak in him, which is nice to have in hockey."

At least some of Sanderson's theatrics stem from a desire to become colorful like Joe Namath of the Jets and Ken (Hawk) Harrelson of the Cleveland Indians. He's friendly with both of them.

Sanderson, a swinging bachelor, wears his hair long, with wild sideburns. His suits are Edwardian, his ties wide, his shirt friends numerous and stunningly beautiful.

"The difference between winning and losing," he once said, "is the difference between taking out Playboy bunnies and college girls."

The bedroom of Sanderson's apartment in Brookline, Mass., is carpeted in wall-to-wall white fur, and there are 45 suits in the closet.

Derek has sounded off frequently against what he regards as the stifling conservatism of the hockey establishment. When Clarence Campbell, president of the NHL, refused permission for him to wear special white skates, Sanderson called him a "stuffed shirt."

By football or basketball standards, hockey's newest "bad guy" doesn't seem particularly ferocious: 6 feet tall, 173 pounds. Add the shoulder pads, though, and the shin guards and flashing skates and the hockey stick, and the picture is enough to bring out the hostility in rival fans.

"You've got to draw first blood," says Sanderson. "If you don't hit them around the nets early, they'll come flying in there. If you hit them, they aren't so eager. If there are no fights, I figure there's something wrong."

Bruins Play Hockey, Tame Rangers, 3-2

By Gerald Eskenazi

BOSTON, April 15 (UPI).—Not at all according to the script, which called for a protracted battle, the Bruins scored a solid 3-2 victory over the Rangers last night to take the lead at 3 games to 2 in their Stanley Cup series.

It had, though, the wild, almost absurd elements that have marked this four-of-seven-game Eastern Division semi-final. And, thanks to a first-period wrestling match between Tim Horton and the Bruins' Wayne Carleton, it shattered the record for the most penalty minutes in a National Hockey League playoff.

The New Yorkers played a strange game, alternating their style as they sought to take the lead by some means, and then keep it. It was hardly offensive-oriented, but it worked—until the third period. Then Phil Esposito, the sad-faced, immovable center, pumped two goals past Ed Giacomin for the victory.

But the game might be noted for what didn't happen. After the hang-up weekend in New York, following which the Bruins' president complained about the behavior of New York fans, followers in both cities expected the most riotous game of the series.

The Bruins, though, checked sparingly at first, as if afraid to send a man to the penalty box. Their fans, 14,835 strong, suddenly decided to show the New York crowd that they could behave, and they did.

Or Alone

Bobby Orr opened the scoring when the New Yorkers, confused during a line change, allowed him to slip through and fire the puck past Giacomin. But Jack Egers, back in the line-up after injuring his thigh last Saturday, not his third playoff goal to tie the score.

Orland Kurtenbach put the Rangers ahead in the second period as he slipped behind Don Awrey and beat Gerry Cheevers on a breakaway. Strangely, the Rangers were leading. The reason was Giacomin. The Bruins were doing everything better.

The New Yorker, meanwhile, moved nowhere. They still had the lead, though, and one imagined he was watching the Toronto Maple Leafs of a few years ago as they led the puck after repeated dangerous forays.

Obvious Ending

With Esposito's tying goal early in the final session, it was obvious nothing would stop the Bruins. The Rangers, after all, did not even get close when they had a man advantage for a 2-minute-40-

second stretch in the second period after Esposito had accidentally cut Jean Ratelle on the left side of the head. The Rangers did not get benefit of the full five minutes, for Horton drew a penalty during the infraction.

After Esposito put the Bruins ahead, coach Emile Francis took out Giacomin for a rest. Francis had to keep Terry Sawchuk in the nets for a minute until the first face-off while Giacomin, who had been banged into the cage by Fred Stanfield, caught his breath. After a whistle-stoppage, Giacomin returned.

By then, the teams had broken the penalty mark. With the Horton-Carleton first-period wrestling match, the squads went over 332 minutes, the mark set in a seven-game series between St. Louis and Philadelphia in 1968. They have had 357 minutes in the penalty box, with the Bruins setting a team mark of 138.

Blues Down North Stars For 3-2 Lead

ST. LOUIS, April 15 (AP).—The St. Louis Blues scored three goals in the opening minutes of the final period, one while short-handed, last night and forced the Minnesota North Stars, 6-3, in their Stanley Cup quarter-final game.

The offensive flurry gave the Blues a 3-2 lead in the best-of-seven series, with the sixth game scheduled for tomorrow night in Minnesota.

Terry Gray and Red Berenson and defenseman Jim Roberts sealed the wide-open contest after the teams left the ice following the middle period with St. Louis leading, 3-2.

As the contest opened up from a tight beginning, North Star player-coach Charlie Burns beat St. Louis goaltender Glenn Hall with the closing goal at 3:06.

The Blues trailed, 2-1, on two goals by Jean-Paul Parise in the first period. The North Stars trailed by 12-10 in shots for the opening period, however, and got only six in the second period to 18 by the Blues.

The consequence was a tying goal by Larry Kenna at 6:30 of the session, followed at 17:35 by a screen shot off Gary Sabourin's skate that sent the Blues ahead, 3-2.

Come to the flavor of Marlboro.

ABA Standings

EASTERN DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Indiana	56	25	.689	0
Kentucky	45	38	.542	1 1/2
Cincinnati	42	41	.506	2 1/2
New York	34	45	.432	3 1/2
Pittsburgh	28	55	.337	3 1/2
Miami	23	60	.277	3 1/2

WESTERN DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Denver	50	33	.602	0
Dallas	45	38	.542	1 1/2
Washington	44	46	.488	2 1/2
New Angeles	41	51	.446	3 1/2
New Orleans	41	42	.494	3 1/2

* Clinched division title.

Tuesday's Results

Dallas 127, Omaha 75. Licks 231, Los Angeles 113. Stones 71, Warren 26. Carolina 104, Verna 38. Little 161, Washington 28. Barrett 22, Barry 161.

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Monte-Carlo, after a new wave of mild upsets, Andres Gimeno of Spain was the only professional left in the Monte Carlo tournament. He was Moore of Australia disposed of two pros as he beat Marty Riesen of the United States 6-2, 6-4. In the second round, Nicolas Pile of Yugoslavia, 6-4, 1-6, 6-2, in the third, Riesen had been by John McEneaney, 6-3, 6-1. Manuel Orantes of Spain defeated British pro Roger Taylor, who was seeded No. 2, 6-4, 6-2. In the second round, in the third round, Zdenko Z

PARIS, April 15 (AP).—Liquel Angel Asturias, Guatemalan ambassador in Paris and Nobel literature prize winner in 1967, will be president of the Cannes film festival jury this year, festival organizer Robert Havre Le Bret announced today. The other jurors for the festival next month are: German director Volker Schöndorff, American film star Kirk Douglas, Italian director M. Bolognini, Czech director Vojtech Jasný, Yury Ozerov of the Soviet Union, French producer Christiane Gauze-Renal, and French writer Féliçien Marceau.

"I can't do it," the New Nixon said. "The President of the United States. It would be lowering myself to make this Supreme Court a partisan political issue."

"All right," the Old Nixon said, "If you won't do it, I'll do it."

"You?"

"Why not? I've been held up all day, I can't do it for a year. Give me a chance, Dick."

The New Nixon thought hard for a few moments. "All right," he finally said. "Go ahead, but keep me out of it."

"Thanks, Dick. You won't regret this," the Old Nixon said, "and I'll be the best. Stay at the barrow your razor. I need a shave before the press conference."

"A head shrinker," he said. "So what does he know?"



The maid, though not without its minor inconveniences. "There's only one dicy stretch," he admitted to a pretty young thing who had been driving him for a thousand miles across the Sahara Desert. No road, of course, but there's quite a few vehicle tracks to keep you from getting a wiggle. Considering the heat, you sleep-by-day and drive at night." "But Bruce," said the pretty young thing, fairly agog at this solecism, "you said you were running a dune or a drift or something?" "You do," said the 33-year-old Briton, "but you just go like hell and hope to ride it out. If you don't, you'll be stuck out the wire mesh and put it under the wheels. You can go only about two yards at a time before you have to stop and get out and push it back."

The guid lady who runs "Priscilla's Page" for Scotland's "Sunday Post" asked her readers to help her find the biggest clangers in the kitchen and the results were gratifying if predictable. Mrs. L. Verity, for example, "emptied a peck-bag of porridge" into the washing machine. Miss M. Campbell's mother "put budge seed for barley in her soup," and so it goes. "However," in case you think it's only the women who do silly things," says Priscilla, "Peter Strachan, of Portobello, wrote to tell me that one night at bedtime he put his wristwatch in a tumbler of water and tested its test." Ordinarily we presume Mr. Strachan puts his wristwatch in his teeth like every-

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